

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## VISIT TO NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, last week, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher addressed this House in joint session. At that time, Mrs. Thatcher made passing reference to the problems in Northern Ireland, although she had no specific proposals to put forth.

It is my firm belief that the Thatcher Government should begin to work in concert with the Reagan Administration to bring about reconciliation between the parties involved.

Mr. Speaker, a generation has now been raised in Northern Ireland knowing only violence, discrimination, and repression. Since they know no other life, the threat of violence, becoming an institutionalized aspect of the political fabric of Northern Ireland becomes greater.

Peter T. King, the county comptroller of Nassau County, NY, recently returned from a trip to Northern Ireland and submitted a report of his observations to my office. The insights that he provides are unique. He is one of the few Irish-American activists who have had the access to visit with representatives of the loyalist community in Northern Ireland.

I believe his comments deserve the attention of my colleagues.

## VISIT TO NORTHERN IRELAND

(By Peter T. King)

During the period of January 26-January 31, 1985, I was in Belfast, Northern Ireland at the invitation of Families For Legal Rights which is an organization comprised of relatives of loyalist defendants who have been charged on the uncorroborated testimony of "supergrass" informers.

The purposes of this visit were (a) to observe the current loyalist supergrass trial where 29 alleged members of the outlawed loyalist para-military Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) are being tried on the uncorroborated testimony of supergrass James Crockard and (b) to meet with leaders and representatives of the loyalist community.

I had previously been to Northern Ireland five times. While I had met with loyalists on several of those occasions, my main contact had been with nationalists. It has been a fact of life and death in Northern Ireland that political and sectarian divides are not easily crossed.

In October 1983 I had been in Belfast to observe two supergrass trials (McGrady and Grimley) of nationalist defendants. At a news conference in Belfast and in a report which I wrote upon my return to the United States, I stated that these supergrass trials, where large numbers of defendants are tried

together for unrelated crimes, without a jury, and are convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of a supergrass informer, are show trials reminiscent of Stalin's Russia. I charged that the judiciary of Northern Ireland had surrendered its independence and had become a mere adjunct of British military policy. I contended that the use of supergrasses was merely the latest abuse by England of Northern Ireland's criminal justice system. Previous abuses, some of which continue to date, include internment without trial, tortured confessions, the use of lethal plastic bullets against civilians, and indiscriminate searches of homes and arrests of civilians by security forces.

In January 1984 I participated in the filming of a television documentary on the supergrass system for the program "20/20 Vision" which is shown on Channel 4 in England. At that time I met with relatives of loyalist defendants in supergrass trials. While they made me aware of loyalist disaffection with British rule, I did not realize the actual extent of that disaffection.

I accepted the invitation of Families For Legal Rights because it has always been my position it is just as wrong when loyalists have their rights violated as it is when nationalists' rights are violated. Human rights are universal and cannot be allowed to be restricted by political or sectarian boundaries. I also believed it was significant that a hard-core loyalist group, which was fully cognizant that I was a Catholic and supported the nationalist cause, would invite me to assist it. This signalled to me a considerable change in loyalist thinking.

The Crockard trial is as violative of due process and civil and human rights as were the McGrady and Grimley trials. In virtually every particular this loyalist trial equalled the nationalist trials in its perversion of justice. Even if any or all of the 29 defendants are acquitted, justice will not have been done because the lives of the defendants and their families will have been devastated because of a criminal prosecution and trial which were fatally defective *ab initio*. In fact, the supergrass trials are a sophisticated version of internment because whether or not the defendants are convicted—bowing to international pressure, the judges have been acquitting defendants on evidence which would have been more than sufficient for conviction just one year ago—large numbers of them are imprisoned from the time of their arrest until trial. This time "on remand" often exceeds two years.

The prevalent thinking in Northern Ireland today is that the use of supergrass has just about run its course with only two significant cases remaining—Kirkpatrick (nationalist) and Gibson (loyalist). This, however, should provide little solace because recent history has demonstrated that England replaces one draconian system with another—e.g., internment was succeeded by Diplock Courts which were characterized first by tortured confessions and then by supergrasses.

What has made the supergrass system unique is the extent to which it has been imposed upon the loyalist community. Internment, tortured confessions and plastic bullets were directed primarily against the nationalist community and this caused Eng-

land considerable public relations problems. England attempted to avoid this problem with the supergrass system by charging loyalists as well as nationalists, thereby giving the appearance of even-handedness.

This had outraged the loyalist community for several very basic reasons. First, in their frenzied pursuit to erect the facade of impartiality, the British have charged loyalists on evidence which, in some instances, is even less credible than the evidence against nationalists. Second, the "terrorist" offenses for which the loyalists are now being charged are the very type actions which, in the past, the British security forces condoned and even encouraged them to commit against the nationalists.

Third, while the British have moved against the loyalists in the past, it has never been on this scale or to this extent. Indeed, the loyalists have historically viewed themselves as the ultimate defenders of British rule in the six counties. For loyalists to witness the British system of justice being so horribly perverted with themselves included among its victims is psychologically shattering to growing numbers of loyalists.

The extent to which many working class loyalists feel alienated from England was made clear to me in my meetings with Families For Legal Rights and with loyalist politician George Seawright and with Andy Tyrie who is the commander of the loyalist para-military Ulster Defense Association (UDA).

At this juncture, I believe that my terminology should be defined. In the context of Northern Ireland, "loyalist" is interchanged with "Protestant" and "nationalist" is interchanged with "Catholic". It has been, however, and continues to be my firm belief that the tragedy of Northern Ireland is in no sense a "religious" conflict. The loyalists historically were Scotch or English settlers who happened to be Protestant and the nationalists were native Irish who happened to be Catholic. It has also been my belief that the loyalist and nationalist communities have far more in common with one another than they do with England. The British, however, have succeeded in dividing the communities and pitting one against the other by according the loyalist majority a status superior to the nationalists. Among the working class, however, where, ironically, the animosity is most bitter, the loyalist superiority is often marginal. As Andy Tyrie stated to me: "The Catholics have always claimed they have been second class citizens in Northern Ireland. That is not true. The loyalists were the second class citizens; the Catholics were third class citizens."

Because of the traditional loyalist attachment to British rule, however, loyalist politicians generally refrain from any criticism of British policy. Thus many loyalist politicians support the use of supergrasses because they believe that to attack any part of the British system would give credence to the nationalist movement. Thus, while loyalists are being illegally imprisoned, their elected representatives have been silent and, accordingly, have lost touch with many of their constituents.

George Seawright is an elected member of the Belfast City Council and the Northern

Ireland Assembly. Some of his remarks, such as his desire to "incinerate" Catholics, can only be described as undisguised bigotry. He does, however, demonstrate an intellectual consistency uncommon among loyalist politicians. For instance, he has sided with Sinn Féin in the Belfast Council when he believes nationalist representation are being denied their rights. He is also an outspoken opponent of the supergrass trials and is opposed to the strip-searches of women in Armagh Prison even though few loyalists have yet been victimized by this degrading process.

Andy Tyrrie heads a para-military organization which has killed many nationalists. For several years, however, he has advocated independence from Britain in the form of a six-county Ulster. Understandably, the nationalists reject Tyrrie's proposal because they believe—quite rightly in my opinion—that a loyalist controlled six-county state would result in the same type of government sanctioned oppression of the nationalists that characterized Northern Ireland from 1920-1968. Tyrrie is, however, very much opposed to supergrasses and strip searches and is anxious to set forth his positions on these issues to Irish-Americans. Indeed, my meeting with him at the UDA headquarters in East Belfast went on for more than 3 hours.

What most vividly demonstrated to me the dramatic change in loyalist attitude and thinking, however, was my meeting with accused UVF members and their relatives which Seawright also attended. The meeting was held in the Loyalist Club on the Shankill Road which is the embodiment of the most bitter hatred between loyalists and nationalists. Yet, as a Catholic and professed nationalist supporter, I was graciously and politely received. Quite frankly, I could not imagine such a meeting taking place several years ago. These most dedicated loyalists were willing to ignore my Catholic religion and republican sympathies in an attempt to reach agreement on matters such as supergrasses which are of concern to both loyalists and nationalists.

I do not for a moment minimize the extent of the breach between the communities. Nonetheless, I believe that there now exists a unique diplomatic opportunity which should be seized before the moment passes. The ideal role for the United States to play is as an honest broker. Every effort should be made by the United States to encourage meaningful dialogue between the two communities on issues of mutual relevance and importance. Supergrasses and strip-searches are two such issues. Additionally, the United States must not only permit but indeed encourage loyalist and nationalist representatives to set forth and articulate their positions to the American people. In short, the United States must discard its visa denial policy and allow all Northern Ireland representatives into our country including nationalists such as Gerry Adams, Danny Morrison and Owen Carron and loyalists such as Andy Tyrrie, George Seawright and Ian Paisley.

The time has also long since come to acknowledge that a war situation exists in Northern Ireland and that peace will never come until all parties to the conflict including para-militaries such as the Ulster Defense Association, the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Irish Republican Army are permitted to take part in whatever negotiations are ultimately held.

My own views on Northern Ireland are unchanged. I believe that Northern Ireland is

a failed political entity and that the only viable, long-term solution is a united 32 county Ireland wherein the legitimate rights of loyalists and nationalists would be guaranteed. The precise framework and time table for a united Ireland would be arrived at after honest and meaningful diplomatic initiatives by London and Dublin and negotiations among all parties including para-militaries.

Ideally, the United States would set this process in motion by furthering the dialogue between loyalists and nationalists. Even, however, if the dialogue does not bring about a long-term political solution, it could nevertheless result in the alleviation of human rights violations by the British against both communities and that in itself would be a very meaningful achievement.

Finally, London and Dublin can be expected to resist any effort to achieve nationalist-loyalist dialogue because that will limit their influence. The English and Irish governments have, however, failed miserably over the past 65 years in Northern Ireland. Each has cynically manipulated and abandoned the communities whose interests it supposedly represented. In short, the bankrupt policies of London and Dublin cannot be allowed to once again frustrate the hope of progress.

The people of Northern Ireland have suffered too long and too hard for the United States to ignore the potentially historic diplomatic opportunity which presently exists. The time for action is now. The judge is history. ●

#### RABBI EDGAR GLUCK: A MAN OF VISION AND ACTION

#### HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding religious leader and community activist, Rabbi Edgar Gluck whom I have been privileged to know for over a decade. Rabbi Gluck is one of those extraordinary men who are blessed with enormous energy and personal commitment which enables them to work tirelessly for the good of others.

Rabbi Gluck has served the people of New York not only as a religious leader, but as an effective civil servant who knows the intricacies of our local and State government. But he is also no stranger in Washington, where he has come over the years to lobby and to testify on the importance of community anticrime programs, juvenile justice services, and the need for improved health and mental health services. You are as liable to see Rabbi Gluck in Albany, as at the city council, or in the Halls of the Congress, for he is a community leader who understands the importance of taking one's message wherever the decisions affecting a community are made.

Sometime ago Rabbi Gluck's enormously creative mind dreamed up the concept of the Hatzohol, a volunteer rescue squad that would be equipped with the most modern medical tech-

nology and staffed with trained community people. As usual with Rabbi Gluck, he was able to communicate his concept and work with other community leaders until this important auxiliary emergency health service became a reality. Thanks to the trailblazing of Rabbi Gluck and his associates, many other Jewish communities have now organized similar Hatzohol units.

Rabbi Gluck has also worked to improve the health care services for the Borough Park area by serving as a member of the board of directors of Maimonides Hospital's Mental Health Board and chairman of its Political Action Committee. Because of his many years of experience with public safety issues, Rabbi Gluck now serves as chairman of the Rabbinical Police Liaison Committee of New York State. In that role, Rabbi Gluck serves as an important interpreter of the needs and concerns of the community to our State and local law enforcement officials.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan has constantly reminded us all of the important role that dedicated community leaders like Rabbi Edgar Gluck play in improving the quality of life of our cities, towns, and neighborhoods. It is a marvelous indication of the vitality of American democracy that so many of our citizens remain willing and eager to work for the good of their communities.

May the good example of men like Rabbi Gluck inspire our youth to continue this important tradition of volunteer service. For, without the dedication and philanthropic commitment of people like Rabbi Gluck, our communities would be far less hospitable places in which to live and raise a family. ●

#### THE KRASNOYARSK RADAR

#### HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, discussion of future arms control agreements with the Soviet Union naturally includes the matter of compliance with past agreements. Recently the President has made public a list of seven Soviet violations of existing arms control agreements which he deems certain, and the General Advisory Committee report finds nine positive violations. Both surveys detail many other violations of less certainty. The most notable violation, and some of its political implications, was reviewed by the Washington Post's editors in an editorial of February 5, 1985, which I commend to the attention of my colleagues:

The editorial follows:



## THE KRASNOYARSK RADAR

A year's further discussion of whether the Soviet Union is respecting its arms control obligations has produced more of a consensus than most people had thought possible. The release of President Reagan's latest congressionally mandated report on "Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements" makes this clear.

The main thing that has happened since the last report is that public attention has focused on one alleged violation—the Krasnoyarsk radar. Most of those who previously hesitated to call it a violation of the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty (ABM) have stopped hesitating. It has become very hard to deny that the Soviets set out shortly after the treaty was signed on a course specifically blocked by the treaty, that they stonewalled through years of American efforts to induce them to admit it or correct it and persist on that course to this day. Fewer people remain to say that it really doesn't matter all that much and that, in any event, it's wrong to talk about it in public.

Some Americans feared—others hoped—that official efforts to nail the Kremlin on this violation would unravel the whole arms control process. This has not happened: President Reagan and the Russians are headed back to full-scale negotiations at Geneva. But there have been other major consequences. The American standards for verification of new agreements have been toughened. And major impetus has been given to the idea of an American defense against ballistic missiles—this is the idea embodied in the president's Strategic Defense Initiative. Unlike the Soviet radar at Krasnoyarsk, this program, in its current, research phase, is entirely consistent with the ABM Treaty.

A few Soviets have hinted that, if Moscow felt it could avoid public embarrassment, it might find a way to halt construction on the radar or otherwise signal that it understood American sensitivities. But of course Moscow had years to do just that, and so far has chosen not to, even though it was being discreetly pressed on the matter by Americans of very different political persuasions.

Is there not someone in the Kremlin with the wit to recognize the immense Soviet interest in quietly unfolding a few tarpaulins at the Siberian construction site? What a pity that its political radar is so inferior to that huge electronic radar being built at Krasnoyarsk.●

## EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF FRINGE BENEFITS

## HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation that amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct the treatment of non-taxable fringe benefits for law enforcement and other vehicles. My amendment adds to the list of those entities already excluded from taxation of fringe benefits. It would include drivers of law enforcement, fire and rescue vehicles.

My office has received many inquiries from throughout my district and

the State of North Carolina concerning the proposed new Internal Revenue Service [IRS] regulations. If these regulations were to stand, they would adversely affect firemen, police officers, emergency service personnel and perhaps other public service employees who are assigned motor vehicles for what the IRS apparently holds to be "off-duty" use. For purposes of taxation, the IRS regulations would compute the value of such vehicles to be \$4 per day and the employee would be required to pay income tax on this amount. This would increase taxable income by some \$1,040 per year.

The Internal Revenue Service has published new "temporary proposed" regulations in the Federal Register which provides for a number of modifications and alternatives. Although the clarification of the fringe benefit regulations include definite improvements, the regulations cannot be regarded as either fair or equitable. Unfortunately, the IRS continues to assert the premise that all commuting in a company vehicle is a taxable non-cash fringe benefit. Employees who make themselves available to respond to a call while at home and employees securing vehicles in the evening are clearly performing employment responsibilities. It is unfair to tax them on these activities.

Mr. Speaker, take, for example, a police officer who is assigned a vehicle and is on call 24 hours per day. The officer is subject to be called to duty at any time and takes home a vehicle which is marked, equipped with a police radio, and equipped with emergency items such as additional weapons, flares, first aid equipment and other materials. When the officer leaves his home, he actively begins patrolling and frequently passes the scene of an automobile accident, is directed by radio to an accident scene, or from time to time, a robbery scene. The officer may also have taken home civil or criminal process papers to be served after hours or on his way to work. Despite these clearly demonstrated needs, the IRS would hold that the use of such vehicles would be a cash benefit worth \$4 per day to those persons and therefore subject to tax withholding requirements.

Since police officers are available for duty at all times, I do not believe they should be taxed for the use of the vehicles. In addition, the mere fact that a police automobile is in the neighborhood represents a strong deterrent to crime.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation would further clarify the regulations by adding to section 132(a)(3) a more concise definition to include public vehicle drivers to the list of those already eligible for exclusion from gross income.

Further, this same situation can also be applied to fire and rescue personnel. They are required to respond, but

are we to tax them when they are provided with car? I believe it would be unfair—extremely unfair—to tax those persons who are required to perform, in many instances, emergency functions in life and death situations.

My legislation would exclude police, fire and emergency personnel from the regulations. I consider this essential in order to assure continued protection of our citizens. The regulations, as they now stand, are unclear and act as an intrusion, into the ability of the States and municipalities to effectively protect our citizens.

While I support reducing the deficit and closing certain tax loopholes, as described in the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, I do not believe that doing so warrants taxing our public service organizations as a part of the means to achieve the reduction of the deficit.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House to support the legislation to correct this situation.

Thank you.●

## SALE OF CONRAIL

## HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, among the most important issues before the House this year will be the sale of Conrail. The Philadelphia Inquirer on Sunday, February 24, 1985, ran an article by Mr. Tom Belden discussing the important questions we will have to resolve. Today, I want to call my colleagues' attention to this thought-provoking article and enter it into the RECORD.

The article follows:

FOR BUYER OF CONRAIL: TAX CREDITS

(By Tom Belden)

The potential for Norfolk Southern to reap \$1.4 billion in tax benefits in buying Conrail could become a key issue in congressional hearings scheduled to begin this week.

Some members of Congress are concerned that if Norfolk Southern, the company supported by Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole for the purchase, were to reap those savings, the transaction would amount to a net loss for taxpayers—not a net gain, say staffers on the House and Senate Commerce Committees.

That prospect and another issue—whether it is possible to ensure that Conrail continues to operate as it is new and is not looted by its new owner—will likely be topics of strong debate, according to the staffers.

In addition to those questions, say the staffers—whose committees must pass the legislation to return Philadelphia-based Conrail to the private sector—the hearings will consider how a sale would affect rail competition and employment, both within Pennsylvania and throughout the nation.

While most of the debate over the Conrail sale thus far has focused on its possible consequences on competition and employment,

the tax-benefit aspects of the sale have received practically no attention.

The only mention of the subject that Transportation Department officials have made was to say that Norfolk Southern would not be allowed to keep the almost \$2.4 billion in potential tax deductions now on Conrail's books. These benefits resulted from Conrail's past operating losses and equipment investments.

Transferring those tax benefits to a buyer clearly would amount to double-dipping in the federal treasury and would be a windfall to Norfolk Southern, all involved in the process agree. The government has spent \$7.6 billion since the bankruptcy of the Penn Central Railroad in 1970 to support rail service in the Northeast and buy property for Conrail.

But what would be handed over to Norfolk Southern under the terms of Dole's proposal, in exchange for the \$1.2 billion cash it has offered for the 85 percent interest in Conrail that the government owns, are Conrail assets—primarily property and equipment—valued for tax purposes at about \$3.1 billion.

By using the so-called accelerated cost-recovery system of the 1981 federal tax code, businesses can more rapidly write off the cost of the assets they own.

Through the accelerated cost-recovery system, or ACRS, as it is popularly known, Norfolk Southern theoretically could recover about \$1.4 billion in tax savings alone in as little as five years. Such a rapid recovery of Norfolk Southern's investment assumes the Virginia-based rail-holding company had to pay taxes at the nominal corporate tax rate of 46 percent.

Norfolk Southern executives acknowledged that they would be buying substantial tax benefits in Conrail's assets, but that they believed it would take them far longer than five years to use them up.

Although Dole and Norfolk Southern officials vigorously defended the tax benefits of the sale as a normal part of business transactions today, the matter comes up at a time of widespread concern over federal budget deficits.

Congressional staffers and government analysts believe there are members of Congress who will contend that, after having already invested billions of dollars in Conrail, the federal government will lose more than it gains in the sale, if all the deductions are used.

"I know I've got a curious bunch of members here on that issue," said one Senate aide. "There's no question we'll be looking at it."

In an interview last week in her Washington office, Dole said that if Conrail were to be sold without the inclusion of those tax deductions, it would depress the railroads value and place it at a severe financial disadvantage compared with other railroads.

Dole said she had cleared the inclusion of the tax deductions in the proposed sale agreement with David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

At one time Stockman had argued with Transportation Department officials against letting the new owner of Conrail use the tax deductions because of their potential long-term effect on the federal budget, according to several congressional and government sources.

John R. Turbyfill, Norfolk Southern's executive vice president for finance, said that his railroad had taken the value of Conrail's tax benefits into account in deciding that \$1.2 billion was a fair price to bid for the railroad.

"The tax base of Conrail is an asset, just as are its locomotives or lines," Turbyfill said in a telephone interview from Norfolk Southern's headquarters in Norfolk, Va. "That is one of its characteristics we took into account in valuing Conrail. Using them [the assets for tax purposes] will depend largely on Conrail's income. There's nothing out of the ordinary or nefarious about getting the tax bases. It's just like getting locomotives or track."

#### HEARINGS START WEDNESDAY

The first hearings on Dole's sale proposal are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday in Washington before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. The hearings will be chaired by Sen. John Danforth (R., Mo.).

A hearing of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, chaired by Rep. James J. Florio (D., N.J.), who has promised a through inquiry into the process Dole used to select Norfolk Southern, was postponed last week when Dole's schedule precluded her appearance.

Also due to come under scrutiny are the so-called protective covenants contained in the memorandum of intent that Dole signed Feb. 8 with Norfolk Southern.

Dole has emphasized time and again that the covenants—requiring such things as keeping Conrail's headquarters in Philadelphia and specifying minimum levels of capital investment in the railroad—are part of what make the sale to Norfolk Southern the best possible deal for Conrail and the country.

"I think the covenants are key to the deal," Dole said. "If you are concerned that this railroad be very, very strong on into the future, as far as you can see, it seems to me the way you do that is by assuring that cash is going to remain in the company."

Yet, as the covenants are drafted in the memorandum of intent, the secretary of transportation is granted substantial power to waive any of the covenants. The memorandum contains no definition of precisely how the secretary would make such a determination.

#### CAPITAL SPENDING

Among the covenants that could be examined closely in Congress is one that would allow capital spending on Conrail to fall to as little as \$350 million a year. In 1984, Conrail had capital expenditures of more than \$500 million.

Another covenant says Norfolk Southern is required to "continue to operate from its headquarters in Philadelphia" and "retain its locomotive shop and car-repair facilities" at Altoona, Pa., but it provides no more detail than that.

Norfolk Southern chairman Robert B. Claytor, in an interview in Norfolk last week, repeated his earlier statements that there are no present plans to substantially reduce employment in Philadelphia.

"Not only do we not have any intention of closing the Philadelphia offices . . . it's not economically feasible to do it," Claytor said.

Even before any debate comes on such issues in the Senate and House, there will be other opportunities for those who oppose Dole's plan to express themselves on any number of subjects, starting tomorrow, when Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D., N.J.) holds an informational meeting in New York City.

Scheduled for an appearance at Lautenberg's meeting are, among others, Federal Railroad Administrator John H. Riley, one of Dole's top lieutenants, and Conrail chair-

man L. Stanley Crane, a staunch opponent of a sale to Norfolk Southern. Crane wants to see his railroad sold through a public stock offering.

Crane also is to be one of at least a dozen witnesses before the Senate committee Thursday. Among others that day will be Lautenberg; Sens. John Heinz and Arlen Specter, Pennsylvania's two Republican senators, who also favor a public stock offering, and representatives of other railroads, of Conrail's labor unions, of investment banking firms and of companies that ship freight on Conrail.

The Senate panel on Wednesday will hear not only from Dole but a host of others who favor a Norfolk Southern deal, including Claytor.

Despite the new challenges to her plan and the continuing clamor for a public offering, Dole last week was still brimming with confidence that the almost two-year-long sale process would result in passage this year of the Conrail legislation she is proposing.

"I don't think there's really any comparison" between a single-buyer sale and the public offering "in terms of what would really benefit the public the most," she said. Support in Congress for a public offering "will fall of its own weight when we go into hearings," she declared. ●

#### RIGHT TO LIFE WEEK

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Councilman Randy Corman and his colleagues, the mayor and council of the borough of Sayreville, NJ, for declaring the week of January 20, 1985, through January 26, 1985, to be "Right to Life Week" in the borough of Sayreville. These good citizens have resolved to urge the people of the borough to "respect the sanctity of innocent human life."

In a nation where nearly 4,000 lives are snuffed out daily by abortion—about 15 million unborn children are killed each year—and where more than 5,000 children were killed through child abuse last year, it is encouraging to see a community stand up and be counted in support of life. Let the borough of Sayreville be an outstanding example of pro-life leadership to its surrounding communities, both in New Jersey and across these United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to insert the text of this resolution for consideration by my colleagues. My hope is that this will serve as a model to be emulated by towns, boroughs, and cities nationwide.

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, on January 22, 1973, the United States Supreme Court legalized abortion with its now infamous *Roe v. Wade* decision; and



Whereas, since that fateful day, the number of unborn lives that have been brutally extinguished in America has exceeded the number of people who perished in Hitler's concentration camps; and

Whereas, if our civilization is to survive, it must once again protect the sanctity of innocent human life, whether born or unborn;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Sayreville that the week of January 20, 1985 through January 26, 1985 is hereby declared to be "Right to Life Week" in the Borough of Sayreville and all borough citizens are urged to respect the sanctity of innocent human life; and

Be it further resolved that a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Knights of Columbus Council 2061.

RANDY CORMAN.

Approved:

JOHN B. McCORMACK, Mayor.

I, Margaret V. Hahn, Borough Clerk of the Borough of Sayreville do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Mayor and Borough Council held on the 16th day of January, 1985. ●

#### FULL EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT INFLATION: TOP SOCIAL GOAL FOR THE 1980'S

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, with unemployment still at unacceptable levels, a program is emerging in Congress to reach the cardinal economic and social goal of the decade: full employment without inflation. This program includes three progressive legislative initiatives: First, urban enterprise zones to rebuild our depressed inner cities and assimilate minorities into the mainstream of the American economy; second, tax reform and further marginal tax rate reduction to boost output, economic and income growth; and third, monetary reform to lower interest rates and stabilize the value of the dollar in terms of commodity prices and other currencies.

Enterprise zone legislation gives special tax incentives for working, hiring, investing and starting up new business ventures in cities with areas officially defined as "pockets of poverty" where unemployment is high and despair even higher.

The second initiative would be a complete overhaul of our complex and unfair tax system; a radical base-broadening and rate-reducing effort designed to surge the economy toward the end of the decade. One such proposal, the Kemp-Kasten fair and simple tax, would remove 1½ million of the working poor from the Federal income tax rolls, double the exemptions for families, drop the top personal rate to 25 percent, an reduce and index the capital gains tax. The Treasury Department tax reform proposal

and the Bradley-Gephardt fair tax have similar features. Another sharp drop in tax rates would be an ideal way to reignite the 1983-84 recovery.

Finally, there has been a great deal of debate and confusion over why we have experienced the economic ups and downs of the last 15 years. The Congress is beginning to put the spotlight on our monetary authorities in the realization that the Federal Reserve Board's interest rate and price rule policies are central to achieving the high levels of growth and output needed to achieve full employment.

The Fed's proper role should be to provide for the stability of the purchasing power of the dollar. No more elusive visions of a steady growth in the money supply, no more bumping interest rates at will with no signs of inflation in the financial markets.

Instead of having the philosopher-kings at the Fed and Treasury guessing at the future supply of money, we should let the market itself find the equilibrium between the supply of money and the demand for it. The balanced monetary policy and Price Stability Act would direct the Federal Reserve Board to maintain price stability in terms of an index of commodity prices devised by the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury.

Under this price rule the roller coaster ride that prices, interest rates and exchange rates have been on since the early 1970's would have been mitigated. When the index of commodity prices rises, this would be a signal for the Fed to tighten policy. When the index falls, policy would be loosened. This guideline would have stopped the inflationary fall of the dollar in the 1970's as well as the debilitating rise of the dollar and high interest rates of the 1980's.

The success of these programs will free us from the most pernicious idea that has gripped official Washington in our time: that you fight inflation with unemployment and you fight unemployment with inflation.

The supposed tradeoff between unemployment and inflation, the Phillips curve, is an idea and a policy that Congress should finally and officially reject. Full employment, as embodied in the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, must become the paramount goal of economic and social policy.

It has been far too long since this country has had noninflationary economic growth. Not since President Kennedy's tax cuts and commitment to the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate system have we had both rising production and employment. It is the triumph of President Reagan's first term that the noninflationary expansion of 1983-84 has almost matched President Kennedy's boom, proving once again that prices can be stable while people are going back to work.

In his second term, President Reagan should strive to bring the un-

employment rate down well below 5 percent. The President can realize this end by advancing a monetary reform that will insure us against future inflation and credit crunches by the Federal Reserve Board. A combination of tax reform, enterprise zones, and price-oriented Fed policy would be the proper fiscal and monetary mix to achieve this end.

It is imperative that economic growth be the first priority of our economic policy not because it is inherently more important than other personal or social goals, but because without growth, progress toward one goal can only be achieved by the impoverishment of something or someone else.

Whether our efforts are geared toward cleaning up toxic wastes, rebuilding our national defenses, lifting our struggling minorities out of poverty or balancing the Federal budget, growth must come first. It is the linchpin of what Wilhelm Roepke, the economist who designed the post-war German economic miracle, has called the socially responsible free market economy. ●

#### NICARAGUA: FORBES SAYS IT IS A NUTSHELL

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, in the February 25, 1985, issue of Forbes magazine, Malcolm Forbes, Jr., expressed clearly and concisely the reasons for which the United States must renew its support for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. I urge my colleagues to read the Forbes editorial, which follows:

NICARAGUA

(By M. S. Forbes, Jr.)

Congress in coming weeks will decide whether to resume funding for the Nicaraguan Contras, who are fighting the Cuban-like Sandinista government. Money ran out last fall and the House of Representatives refused new appropriations.

Our legislators should reverse this foolish action.

The true nature of the Sandinistas should be clear by now to every objective observer. Democratic elements are being systematically quashed. Basic civil liberties have been taken away. Secret police powers have expanded enormously. A totalitarian regime is in the making.

The government is being aided by all the disreputable elements of international terrorism—the P.L.O., the Ayatollah's Iran, the Bulgarian secret service, not to mention boatloads of Soviet and Cuban "advisers." Eastern bloc arms are pouring in.

The aim of the Sandinistas is clear: Turn Nicaragua into a base for subverting neighboring states such as El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras and, ultimately, Mexico.

Honduras and Costa Rica are already making appeasing gestures to their terror-

ists neighbor by cracking down on Contra leaders within their borders. The congressional cutoff has made them think they had better hedge their bets, as the U.S. appears to be a rather unreliable ally.

To allow this Soviet puppet to establish itself on the American continent—Castro's Cuba, at least, is an island—would be folly.

Central America is no Vietnam. It is only a 120-minute plane ride away. Ten thousand miles separate us from Southeast Asia. At the polls and in public opinion polls, the people of Central America have made clear they want no part of a Sandinista-style regime. That's apparently true even of Nicaraguans themselves. Why else did Nicaragua's recent elections bear all the earmarks of a Soviet-style sham? Did the Marxists fear they would lose a free vote?

For moral and strategic reasons, Congress had better vote a health flow of support for the Contras.

They're fighting our battle, too.

#### TRIBUTE TO INGRID WALTER— FOR 34 YEARS OF SERVICE TO REFUGEES

**HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a remarkable woman named Ingrid Walter. On March 1, she will be retiring as director of the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, a voluntary resettlement agency, after more than 34 years of service to refugees. I have been honored to know her and to work with her for the past 8 years.

She herself was a refugee. She fled both Nazi and Communist occupation of Estonia in 1945 and worked as a resettlement officer in West Germany until 1949, when she came to the United States as a displaced person. Since joining the staff of the Lutheran refugee program in 1950 and becoming its director in 1976, she has helped more than 125,000 refugees find safety and a chance for a new life in the United States. Among these 125,000 was the Nguyen family of Milton, PA, whose daughter, Jean, was cited in the President's recent State of the Union Address for her fine achievements at West Point.

Ingrid Walter has worked with the massive influx of refugees following World War II, with persons expelled from Uganda in 1972, with the wave of Indochinese refugees after 1975, as well as East Europeans, Afghans, Ethiopians, and others. Over the years, she has chaired committees and worked with many others on issues pertaining to immigration law and policy and the rights of the foreign born to bring about constructive changes.

In January 1980, she was named one of the 10 most influential American Lutherans in "Missouri in Perspective." When awarded an honorary doctor of humanity degree in 1981 by

Wartburg College in Waverly, IA, she was hailed as "a tribute to the country of your birth, a symbol of what is best about the country of your adoption, and the embodiment of the calling which is ours as servants of the Lord Jesus Christ." Throughout the Lutheran world, she has been cited for her "assertive leadership for the cause of human assistance on behalf of Lutheran congregations." Those of us who know her are aware that she has fully earned this respect and affection by her leadership, dedication, and deep concern for people.

I pay tribute to her, not only because of her achievements, but also because she is a person who never lost touch with people. She took her personal trauma and sadness as a refugee and her elation at having reached the shores of the United States and turned it into a lifelong channel so that others could become a part of our Nation of immigrants and strengthen our country with their hopes, dreams, and achievements.

We will miss her unique presence in refugee work. Somehow I feel that after more than 34 years of service, she will continue to find ways to express her devotion and commitment where there are refugees in need. But for now, on the occasion of her retirement, I wish to honor the work she has done thus far, and join the many others who wish her Godspeed and the very best. ●

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN LASER TECHNIQUE

**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, at a time when a record number of Americans suffer from serious heart disease due to badly blocked coronary arteries, I think it is timely to bring your attention to new developments in an experimental laser technique which could substantially reduce the number of people requiring risky coronary bypass surgery and, subsequently, eliminate a large portion of our Nation's health bill.

The technique, called laser coronary angioplasty, was described in the New York Times on January 29. It is being developed by physicians and scientists at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles and NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory located in my district in Pasadena. A laser attached to flexible glass fibers, enclosed in a catheter, is passed through arteries to reach material, called plaque which blocks the flow of blood. Laser energy fired through the fibers decomposes the material without the usual heat that can destroy surrounding tissue. Al-

though the prototype laser device is still in the experimental stage and is not expected to be tested on human patients for about 18 months, it has been used successfully on the arteries of cadaver and animal tissues.

Lasers currently available to the medical profession have not been considered for the treatment of cardiovascular disease mainly because the devices lack precision and the energy produced tends to perforate fragile artery walls too easily. As a technological spinoff from work scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory are conducting on chemical components of the upper atmosphere, a research team consisting of James Launderslager, Thomas Pacala, Stuart McDermid, and David Rider found what they needed in a device called the excimer laser.

This device produces short intense bursts of ultraviolet light that can destroy unwanted material in the arteries with considerable precision without the extreme temperatures that can damage delicate surrounding tissue. The plaque molecules are broken up and subsequently vaporized into carbon dioxide, hydrogen, and molecular particles that are believed to be absorbed by the body in the normal circulation of the blood. In tests, the excimer laser has been able to remove a typical artery blockage in 2 minutes.

When perfected, developers estimate a laser-fiber optic device that would cost around \$100,000. In 1982, the last year for which figures are available, about 170,000 people underwent coronary bypass surgery at a cost of around \$20,000 a person. With this remarkable device, scientists envision treatment for obstructed arteries in a matter of minutes, possibly without requiring an overnight stay in the hospital. At this point, I think it is important to call your attention to the significance of this achievement. If all goes as planned, this new laser technique will not only save money, it will revolutionize the treatment for thousands of people who are afflicted with cardiovascular disease.

In his state of the Union message, President Reagan spoke with optimism about the genius of American technology and the benefits that will accrue to each of us because of it. I think this is a perfect example of what the President was speaking about. This innovation will ease the strain on the Federal budget, it will save many lives, it will enhance the health of many individuals, and it will help answer the ethical question about who among us can afford or deserves to be treated for heart disease.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud unabashedly this breakthrough and the men and women responsible for it. ●



## WIND ENERGY

## HON. CECIL (CEC) HEFTTEL

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. HEFTTEL of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, wind energy is becoming one of America's major renewable energy sources in the post-oil-embargo era. The Federal renewable energy tax incentives have permitted the wind energy industry to grow dramatically in the past few years, and wind machines are fast becoming a familiar part of the landscape in California, my home State of Hawaii, and a number of other States as well.

Windfarms generated only about 10,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1981, their first full year of production—less than the yearly electrical needs of two average homes. Last year, they generated over 188 million kilowatt-hours, or enough electricity for 31,000 homes, and that figure is expected to double in 1985.

Modern aerospace, materials, and electronic technology are bringing wind turbines to the point where they will be competitive with conventional energy sources in the not too distant future. I present the following article from the February 19, 1985, edition of the *Energy Daily* for the benefit of our colleagues. It discusses the current status of the wind energy industry, particularly the gains that have been made in California in recent years and points out that economic competitiveness for the industry is just ahead. I hope that the article will provide useful background for our colleagues as the drive to extend the renewable energy tax incentives this year gains momentum. The article follows:

## WINDMILLS CLOSE THE GAP

BY BURT SOLOMON

Windmills are within four to five years of being economically competitive in California, according to a consultant for Pacific Gas and Electric Co., which buys electricity from thousands of them.

Most of the windmills now being installed in Altamont Pass 45 miles east of San Francisco "have the potential" to generate electricity at a dime to 15 cents per kilowatt-hour, according to a paper Don Smith, a wind consultant in PG&E's San Ramon, Calif., research office, will present today to an American Society of Mechanical Engineers wind energy symposium in Dallas. The better machines now available cost, on average, \$1,200 per KW to build, yielding a generating cost of 10-11 cents per KWh (in '84 dollars) or of 6½ cents leveled to current pennies, Smith told *The Energy Daily* last Friday.

In comparison, PG&E officials say that their Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant—soon to come on-line at a per-kilowatt cost of \$2,466—is expected to generate power at a leveled cost of 6-7 cents per kilowatt-hour, a spokesman said last Friday. (That's in '84 dollars and assumes a 65-percent capacity factor over 30 years.) PG&E currently pays 8.6 cents per KWh for on-peak

power from small power producers—an "avoided cost" rate based on oil-fired generation.

Neither nuclear nor coal is truly an option for future capacity in California, Smith noted last Friday. He thinks that wind power will surpass oil and natural gas in economic allure within a half-decade if wind gets five percent cheaper during each of the next couple years while oil and natural gas get a little costlier.

Smith's conclusions about wind power costs assume that interest on borrowed capital will amount to 14 percent (a crucial assumption for an energy technology with high front-end costs and free fuel), that operating and maintaining the machines will annually cost two to three percent as much as building them, that they'll run for a decade at 90-percent availability, that they'll operate at a 30-percent capacity factor, and that they'll enjoy an average windspeed of 16 miles per hour. His figures don't take into account the generous tax benefits offered to windmill investors by the U.S. and California governments.

PG&E, pressed by state regulators to show enthusiasm for windmills, cogeneration and other newfangled power sources, has 4,087 windmills hooked into its grid (as of February 5) with a combined capacity of 355 megawatts. Smith examined the economics of the 2,600 windmills installed by last October, which he treated as a single 220-megawatt power plant.

Interestingly, the most important variable in computing a windmill's cost of generating power isn't the installed cost but the windspeed, the PG&E study found. Altamont Pass, where sea breezes from San Francisco Bay funnel into the Central Valley, is home to the world's largest agglomeration of windmills. But the hilly pass has a complex topography, and the windspeed can vary as much as 25 percent within a short distance—enough, according to Smith, to nearly halve the energy production at the calmer sites and almost double the cost of each KWh. One site was measured last year—thought to have been a lousy wind year—at 12 mph, rather than 16 mph. "If that's true it destroys the economics," Smith said.

Also crucial to the economics is how the windmills in a wind farm are arranged. If they're built too close together they will interfere with one another's wind flow—reducing the power output and augmenting the cost. (In Altamont Pass, 18 square miles are under wind development—an average of one windmill per four acres.) Relatively unimportant to the economic calculations are the duration of a wind farm's life and the extent of O&M costs.

At least 19 different sorts of windmills have been installed in Altamont Pass, with capacities ranging (as of last fall) from 40 to 400 kilowatts. Three percent of them were Darrieus (vertical-axis) windmills; the rest were the more conventional sort, most of them designed with blades downwind of the tower. PG&E purchased 125 million KWh from them last year, four times 1983's output.

Altamont Pass windmills have been getting bigger and better year by year, according to the PG&E study. The average machine installed in mid-1984 had more than double the power rating (108 KW, up from 52) of those built in 1982. The reasons: longer blades, and larger generators that let machines pump out power in stiffer winds. And the average capacity factor is on the rise, from 3.4 percent in '82 to 8.9 percent in

'83 to 13 percent last year; that sent the average cost per KWh plunging from \$1.62 to 53 cents to 32 cents. (Last year's average installed cost: \$1.660 per kilowatt, down from 1982's \$2.188.) Windmill operators aim for capacity factors of 35-40 percent, industrial officials say; if it goes higher, the generator is considered undersized.

PG&E has 772 megawatts of wind power under contract and is negotiating for 520 MW more. The giant utility now obtains 0.2 percent of its power and wind—sometimes as high as one percent, in early mornings when winds are high and demand is low. "If all of the planned capacity is installed, and if the improvement in performance continues, within a few years PG&E may be getting about 2.5 percent of its annual electrical energy from Altamont Pass winds, with peaks in the early morning of 10 percent," according to Smith.

Smith, with a bachelor's degree in engineering and a Ph.D. in modern European history, believes the wind industry might now be a couple of years farther advanced than windmill designers paid more attention to history—in particular, to the machines constructed 50 years ago in France, Germany and Denmark. The Darrieus eggbeater-like windmill, he notes, was invented by a Frenchman in the '20s, then forgotten and reinvented by some Canadians in the '60s; the Canadians applied for a U.S. patent but were refused it after U.S. patent officials learned of the earlier work and declared the invention in the public domain.●

## UNITED JEWISH Y'S OF LONG ISLAND

## HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I recently attended a moving breakfast on Long Island on behalf of the United Jewish Y's of Long Island. For over a decade, UJY has been instrumental in coordinating, planning, and developing an array of YM and YWHA services and programs for the 30,000 Y members and other residents of Long Island. Indeed, in this time UJY's has grown to become a leading cultural and educational center serving the area.

I'd like to pay special tribute to two men who have helped to build the United Jewish Y's into a major community center. Leonard Cooper, president of the board and Al Levy, chairman of the board have dedicated their time and unceasing efforts toward bringing these vital services to Long Island's Jewish community. Their commitment, perseverance and intelligence serve as an example to all people in the area. I commend them for their work on behalf of the United Jewish Y's.

Perhaps the most perceptive statement about the services performed by UJY was the one delivered by Cy Leslie, chairman of the MGM/United Artists Home Entertainment subsidiary, at the breakfast. The text of his

speech demonstrates how important this is as a civic endeavour for communities all across the country. His speech follows:

STATEMENT BY CY LESLIE

It has been said the greatest exercise for the human heart is to bend down and help somebody else up.

A concept such as a "Y" or a community center stems from both positive past experiences and what is clearly the community need to help somebody.

I would like to share with you a little of my own personal perspective. My own desire to see a center really began with my own experience as a youngster in the Bronx. It is clear to me, in retrospect, that if I had no "Y", my life would have been measurably poorer—in social development—life long relationships—and that sense of community and responsibility to others.

While some areas on Long Island are more affluent and some less, they all share one basic reality—there is a sense of social deprivation. Where are the social centers for our youth?

How do we accommodate the need of the increasing generation of seniors who have limited current facilities? How about the children? Or the large middle group who seek affordable relaxing athletic facility and the availability of the broadest possible cultural exposure? All of this seems so invisible in these two counties that boast richness of education—intellect and a spirit of caring.

I gave you some of my own personal observations but to each person the "Y" has its own significance. To the pre-school child it is the first socialization and learning experience outside the home; to the elementary school child is development of a relationship with adults; a teenager can make new friends in a safe environment and a parent can safely say, "it is 9 o'clock and I know where my child is". To the parents, whether single or not, it is deriving personal benefit from the diversified programming specifically geared to their own needs. To the cardiac patient it is a swimming pool for rehabilitation; to the young adult it is in meeting peers in an environment other than street corners and bars and to the older adult it represents a break in the loneliness of suburbia by coming to a center.

We believe that through our programs people find those outlets and satisfactions that provide anchor and balance in their lives and serve as a corrective measure to those heavy problems that could lead to emotional distress. We believe firmly that prevention is preferable to cure, although it would appear the cures would be the more dramatic when it comes to requests for funding. There is also a pragmatic reason for prevention and that simply is the cost is far less than cure and in human terms, saves agony and heartbreak in the process.

We believe in strengthening family life by providing fulfilling, meaningful activities to all members individually and as a family. An example—parent/child programs where parents learn to understand how to raise their children and we speak of programs that begin with infants as young as three months of age.

The world we live in now is dramatically different than what we saw 10-20 years ago and beyond. Close to 70% of the families we serve now have two working parents out of economic necessity. Through our day care and preschool programs, we serve children from six months to kindergarten age and help working families by providing good,

constructive care and programming during the day.

We have extensive activities for the elementary school child and after school program for children to improve their social skills and engage in athletics, crafts and cultural arts.

What sadder plight than that of a teenager in suburbia who feels a sense of isolation. They have few places in which to congregate; they are under special pressures because of the limitation of transportation. The "Y" offers an environment of fun and social activities and leadership training and skills and sports. There is yet another and newer phenomenon that has happened in suburbia. We have seen the older teen and young adult go off to college and now begin to observe them coming back to take jobs on Long Island—many of whom must live at home because they cannot afford their own living facility. Certainly young adults living with parents need a place away from home and the "Ys" provide many programs for such young adults and older singles.

In a society where divorce is so rampant, the single parent has particularly overwhelming problems. Picture if you will the single parent who is the mother trying to earn a living who worries about her children's whereabouts while she is at work, who needs to do the shipping and the caring without the help of a partner. For her, the "Y" offers a double benefit. It is a safe haven for her children and offers her a program for herself as an individual where she can meet with others in similar life situations and enjoy the simple warmth of social contact. Today we also find the single parent can be a father. He too faces the problem of raising the family alone. Perhaps it is at the "Y" that the single mother may meet the single father so that they can share their very special concerns together.

The older adult is often one whose spouse had died and comes to suburbia to live with his or her children. This older adult finds that he or she must make new friends and cope generally with the infirmities of old age. The "Y" provides programs of social lectures, trips, discussion groups, and sometimes even provides transportation. There are special groups too for the physically and emotionally disabled for whom services are often in short supply or in communities far away. In the summertime, we serve over 3,500 children in day camps and distribute \$87,000 in camp tuition assistance enabling low income families the ability to send their children to day camp.

These are only the basic elements which serve as our motivation to see "Ys" start, develop and grow as the hundreds of others around the United States. Gratification comes with the knowledge that those in existence now have a combined enrollment of 6,487 families, representing a combined number of individuals enrolled at 30,000. The "Ys" are open to everyone. Many programs are open to the public—20,000 non-members are participating in activities as well as the members.

If time permitted, there would be so much more I could say about the two school buildings we have taken over, about the reconstruction physically and, about the spirit and impact we have made on community life. I can only conclude by giving my own personal view that the "Y" is not a luxury but an essential service that can never be measured in dollars alone.

I'd like to leave you with a bit of philosophy applicable to every aspect of life—but especially in our quest for tomorrow:

Yesterday is but a Dream  
And tomorrow a vision  
But today—well-lived, well-planned and well-executed  
Makes every yesterday a dream of happiness  
And every tomorrow a vision of hope for all.

I join all of our associates this morning in sharing that dream—that hope and that expectation.●

## THE 24TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT RESPONDS TO FROST QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, in January, I mailed my 1985 legislative questionnaire to residents of my congressional districts, and the response was extremely good. The results of that questionnaire were given in my February 22 weekly column, and I display the results in the RECORD at this point for the information of the other Members.

This year, my annual questionnaire was one of the first to be mailed from the House of Representatives, and the results of this opinion survey were closely watched by others in the House.

More than 9,400 residents of the 24th Congressional District took the time to send me their opinions, and by doing so, these people provide me with valuable information about how my district wants to be represented in Congress.

The questionnaire was mailed to every household in the district, and while the results cannot be judged as a complete opinion of the district, it does serve as a meaningful sample. The results of this year's questionnaire are given below:

Questions	Responses (percent)		
	Yes	No	No response
1. Do you feel that the present method of collecting income taxes is fair.....	12.92	84.24	2.84
2. Should the current method of collecting income taxes be replaced by a modified flat tax system similar to either the Bradley-Gephardt or the Treasury plan? (Respondents answering Yes to Q1 were not counted.).....	71.52	19.88	8.60
3. Do you favor an income tax collection program that eliminates all deductions and imposes only one percentage of taxation on all incomes? (Respondents answering Yes to Q1 were not counted.).....	42.44	48.67	8.89
4. Do you feel that the immigration laws of the United States need revision?.....	85.27	10.86	3.87
5. Do you favor giving amnesty to illegal aliens who have lived in the United States since before 1980? Respondents answering No to Q4 were not counted.).....	27.82	68.41	3.77
6. Do you favor severe penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens? (Respondents answering No to Q4 were not counted.).....	70.49	25.83	3.67
7. Should the Federal Government legislate to prohibit all abortions?.....	21.98	74.21	3.81
8. Do you feel that the use of Federal funds for abortions is proper for lower income people where rape, incest, or danger to the mother's life is involved? (Respondents answering Yes to Q7 were not counted.).....	75.84	21.18	2.98



Questions	Responses (percent)		
	Yes	No	No response
9. If a "freeze" is placed on expenditures of the Federal Government, should Social Security be subject to the same "freeze"?	43.67	55.30	1.03
10. If a "freeze" is placed on expenditures of the Federal Government, should Defense be subject to the same "freeze"?	54.78	43.66	1.56

### VALUE OF TIME

#### HON. SAM B. HALL, JR.

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR. Mr. Speaker, a native of Bonham, TX, which was formerly in my congressional district, Mr. Mac Reese, has written an outstanding article on the value of work and the element of time, which I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues.

Mac Reese is known far and wide as a very talented writer. He has written a volume of poetry, which, I understand, is to be published in the near future. In addition to his writing ability, Mac Reese is known as a scholar with strong interests in music and history. He is currently involved in assisting the Sam Rayburn Library in Bonham because of his knowledge of Speaker Rayburn and the period of our Nation's history in which Speaker Rayburn played such a valuable role.

Mac Reese has enjoyed a long, active and varied career. His wonderful command of the English language is reflected in the following article which I commend to the attention of my colleagues:

TIME IS NOT A GIFT; DON'T MISUSE ITS LOAN  
(By MacPhelan Reese)

Greatness is the result of intense, enlightened thinking successfully applied to doing the most good for a worthy majority, yet, ironically, ascent to greatness brings descent to aloneness; an increase of responsibility demands a decrease of gregariousness.

Greatness is monitored by a sense of anakinetic urgency aggravated by the realization that life may be next breath brief, that popularity is no more durable than cotton candy in a rainstorm and fame as momentary as the brush stroke of a falling star. Nevertheless, even though it desires neither popularity nor fame, a luminous mind can no more retain its radiations than an ocean can restrain its waves.

Greatness knows that honesty with others begins with honesty with oneself, that the courage to face up to a situation is an extension of the courage to face one's conscience, and that the unprepared are the inadequates who may turn craven in a crisis. It knows that propitiousness is bought with preparation and preparation is a synonym of W-O-R-K. It knows that problems are solved by determined, directed thought, that efficiency eliminates the superfluous, exemplifies candor, and nullifies slander. It knows that cynicism is the potter's field of resurrected sophistries and that optimism is

the Seminary of Brotherhood, a brotherhood whose campus is the world.

It knows that some minds run from self-scrutiny as some insects scamper for darkness when exposed to light, that many of us fear self-reckoning as a crapulous drunkard dreads counting his money after a spree. It knows that constant distraction keeps a lame-brain in traction. It knows great minds mend their faults, that lesser minds defend theirs; it knows that pessimistaken minds are self-sealing, that great minds are self-revealing and self-healing. It knows great minds are repleted by introversion, that stunted minds are depleted by extroversion. It knows that selflessness is the moly that silences each Circe's song of sensuality. It knows that time is not a gift but a loan, that its misuse affronts its Giver.

Although it knows monastic meditation can be a merciless mirror of an honest mind, it knows, too, it can change a small hard scrabble farm into a parish, its shack into a church where it may hear the inaudible, sense the unseen, and feel the unrevealed. It knows it must inventory itself far from the kindergarten of infantile disputes, far from tooth and talon talons, the cacophonies of commerce and the dicking and bickering of dollar idolatry. It must revitalize itself far from the arenas of Power, the smut-blinding, gut-grinding mills of opinion, the echo chambers of chauvinism, and last, but by no means least, the boresome buffoonery of bumptious boobs.

It is aware, also, that ears cannot long endure a sustained tone at a certain pitch, neither can greatness long endure the thought-vibrant intensity of moated and drawbridged seclusion. It is told when it must be on its way to resume its obligations with fresh funds from the vaults of Service.

Without resentment, it has learned that the ingrates of each generation feel that the "greats" of past generations have been amply rewarded with I.O.U.'s written on confetti and then paid to windy shibboleths.

It realizes, too, that measured by eternity, an eon is but a day, and that nations rise and fall like shadow-wrestlers on a wall and that their schiamacies are too soon forgotten after the nightfall of retrogression.

It believes that each cell immersed in each man is a microcosm, a world within a world and that these worlds are minuscules of an empire, an empire that is a mere symbiont of the Whole. But this above all, it has come to know that the infinitude governing these infinities is God and that His emanations are the psychokymes that generate inspired thinking.

It is ever-conscious that the longest life is only a moment long, a moment individuated by a name whose bearer may be no more than a flash, a frame in God's endless reel, a reel which reveals the unending, inconclusive vendettas between Right and Wrong.

Yet: "Nothing that was worthy in the past departs; no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies or can die; but it is all still here, and recognized or not, lives and works through endless changes."—Thomas Carlyle.

Greatness perpetuates itself; as long as its influence pollinates receptive minds, the owner of that greatness shall live.

Generations of unborn aspirants shall add to the mighty structure of Sam Rayburn's statesmanship. Like a beacons monolith, it shall orient the children of our children's children. And, as surely as shadows lengthen with the sun's decline, his eminence shall extend to horizons beyond our horizon.●

### THE AFDC ERROR REDUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL IMPROVEMENT ACT

#### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce important legislation to reform the quality control system used in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC] Program. The basic purpose of the quality control system is to reduce program errors and ensure that the right amount of benefits are delivered to the right people. Therefore, I am most concerned that if changes are not made in the current quality control program, particularly the fiscal sanction provisions, it will seriously harm the AFDC program and its beneficiaries.

Over the years, the Federal Government has devised quality control guidelines to ensure that States reduce AFDC program errors and pay the right amount of benefits to eligible recipients. Our efforts have paid off. From fiscal year 1973 through the first half of fiscal year 1982, nationally States have nearly halved the average error rate from 16.5 percent to 7.3 percent. Also, many States have error rates well below the national average.

Notwithstanding the tremendous progress that has been made to reduce errors, many States are threatened by sizable fiscal penalties for exceeding federally set error tolerance levels. I am concerned that the magnitude of these penalties, over \$1.3 billion for fiscal years 1981 through 1989, jeopardize the steady performance of error reduction that States have turned in over the past decade. In many cases, States which have lower than average error rates will be penalized. Moreover, States may be forced to absorb such cutbacks through reducing administrative costs resulting in even higher rates of error or passing it on to AFDC recipients through reduced or restricted benefits.

Without question, States must adhere to some form of quality control standards. To be effective, such a system must be timely, applied fairly and be cost effective. Our present system does not accomplish these goals.

For example, under the current system, States do not receive information on errors they commit in time to be of great use to them in making corrections or recoveries. States have only received information relating to their fiscal year 1981 error rate.

The current system also appears to overstate the actual AFDC error rate. Questionable statistical procedures are used to develop the error rates and

States are penalized for client errors over which they have limited control or for paperwork errors which do not involve misspent AFDC funds.

In addition, the present system fails to take into account economic conditions, as well as significant geographic and program differences among the States. These factors often contribute to errors in ways largely beyond the control of States. An unpublished HHS study shows that such outside factors as greater population density, higher crime rates, size of the local population and size of the welfare agencies' caseloads contribute significantly to higher error rates. Despite these findings, HHS makes no effort to consider these factors when determining a State's error liability.

In other words, the current quality control system will take Federal AFDC funds away from States because of an increase in error largely caused by conditions beyond the control of the States. Furthermore, this reduction in Federal funds will come at a time of rising poverty and just when many of these States are beginning to recover from the recession.

As I have stated above, the purpose of the quality control program is to help States improve AFDC administration and reduce AFDC errors. Its purpose is not, or should not be, to force States to cut AFDC benefits or develop more restrictive eligibility requirements. Its purpose is not to shift AFDC costs from the Federal to State budgets. Its purpose is certainly not to force States to cutback on AFDC administrative staff or otherwise reduce administrative resources which will undoubtedly result in an increase in AFDC errors in the future. This is counterproductive and the reverse of what the quality control system seeks to achieve.

My legislation attempts to address these problem areas while retaining the quality control system and mandating a basic error tolerance of 4 percent. I urge my colleagues to join me in this challenge to correct the inequities in the current quality control system used for the AFDC program. Only through reform will we continue to reduce program error rates and ensure that the right amount of benefits are given to the right people. The major provisions of the bill include the following:

#### AFDC ERROR REDUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL IMPROVEMENT ACT

The AFDC Error Reduction and Quality Control Improvement Act is designed to achieve four objectives:

To ensure that error rate sanctions are fair and do not result in AFDC benefit cuts or further reductions in administrative funds.

To hold States accountable for making accurate AFDC payments and impose fiscal sanctions for excessive errors.

To require that States identify and attempt to correct all errors made in adminis-

tering the AFDC program but base fiscal penalties only on errors which result in misspent AFDC funds.

To establish a fair, equitable and timely AFDC quality control system by acknowledging that a State's error rate should be adjusted when socio-economic, geographic and program factors influence the error rate.

#### SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

##### 1. Establish minimum quality control policies and procedures in law.

A. States would be required to determine the AFDC error rate for each fiscal year. States would collect a statistically reliable sample of cases for a quality control review following a timetable established in regulations. States could, at their option, collect either 2 six-month samples or an annual sample of their AFDC caseload to develop the error rate but would be prohibited from reducing their sample size.

B. The Federal re-review, analysis, and notice to the States of the official error rate would have to occur within six months after the close of the fiscal year for which the data are collected or six months from the date a completed State sample is submitted to the Federal regional office, whichever is later. The State's official error rate for fiscal sanction purposes would be the adjusted State error rate discussed below.

C. After completing the State data collection process: (1) States would develop and submit to the HHS Secretary a corrective action plan for reducing the identified errors (including those not subject to fiscal penalties as discussed below); (2) the HHS Secretary would review and approve the plan; and (3) implementation of the corrective actions would begin. The HHS Secretary would be required to establish a timetable for these activities in regulations and monitor the corrective action process. States with error rates that are consistently at or below the standard tolerance level, prior to adjustment, would not be required to submit a corrective action plan for the Secretary's approval.

##### 2. Set a new national standard for the AFDC error rate.

A. The standard tolerance level for overpayment errors would be permanently set at 4 percent. Under current law, States must reach a 4 percent standard tolerance level by FY 83; this declines to 3 percent for FY 84 and thereafter.

##### 3. Determine the adjusted State error rate.

A. The procedures described above would be used to obtain the raw error rate data. Subsequently, two adjustments would be made to produce the adjusted State error rate:

First, the point estimate of a State's error rate would be the lower bound of the range within which a State's true error rate falls. This statistical adjustment is necessary because the sampling procedure used in the quality control system cannot precisely estimate the actual error rate. Instead, the system identifies a range within which the actual error rate is located. Under current rules, the midpoint of the range is used even though the true rate may be lower than the midpoint.

Next, technical errors would be excluded for fiscal sanctions purposes. These are paperwork omissions which, if corrected, would not change the AFDC payment level. They include: failure to provide evidence in the file of social security numbers, assignment of rights to support, cooperation in obtaining support, WIN registration, and other errors which have no fiscal impact.

4. Recognize that certain factors beyond a State's control influence the error rate by adjusting the standard tolerance level annually for each State. The standard tolerance level would be adjusted as follows:

A. Add 0.5 percent to the standard level if the State has operated an AFDC unemployed parent program during the fiscal year.

B. Add 0.1 percent to the standard level, up to a maximum of 0.5 percent, for each 20 percent increment by which the State exceeds the national average in terms of percent of total State AFDC caseload with earnings.

C. Add 0.1 percent to the standard level, up to a maximum of 0.5 percent, for each 20 percent increment by which the State exceeds the national average in terms of population density (population per square mile of land area).

D. The steps described in item 3 produce the adjusted State error rate. The steps described in item 4 produce the adjusted State tolerance level.

##### 5. Impose fiscal sanctions on the basis of the adjusted State error rate and the adjusted State tolerance level.

A. A state's fiscal sanction would be equal to the federal portion of benefits paid above the adjusted State tolerance level using the adjusted State error rate.

B. A sanction amount would be reduced by the Federal share of overpayments collected by the State in the fiscal year to which the error rate applies.

C. The current authority for the HHS Secretary to waive sanctions to acknowledge certain circumstances would be retained and modified as follows:

(1) States could request a waiver based on the State's good faith effort to reduce errors. In making the waiver request, States would also be permitted to challenge the Federal error rate findings. The HHS Secretary would review and act on the request according to a timetable specified in regulations.

(2) The regulations would also specify the criteria that would be used in assessing waiver requests and the relative importance of each factor so that States may informally assess whether a waiver request is appropriate. In reviewing the waiver request, the HHS Secretary would be required to consider the following:

(a) *Factors beyond the State's control*—such as disasters (fire, flood or civil disorders); strikes by State or other staff needed to determine eligibility or process changes in cases; sudden workload changes resulting from changes in Federal or State law and regulations or rapid caseload growth; and State actions which were the result of incorrect policy interpretations by a Federal official.

(b) *Factor's related to agency commitment*—such as demonstrated commitment by top management to the error reduction program; sufficiency and quality of operational systems which are designed to reduce errors; use of effective systems and procedures for the statistical and program analysis of quality control and related data; and effective management and execution of the corrective action process.

(c) *Other factors as appropriate*—these may be identified by the Secretary in regulations or may be detailed by States in their waiver requests but would include past State error rate performance as well as the cost effectiveness of error reduction efforts.

(3) States would be permitted to appeal the Secretary's decision on the waiver re-



quest described above to the HHS Grant Appeals Board and could also appeal to the courts.

D. In lieu of the waiver authority identified above, the Secretary would be required to permanently waive a sanction if the State submits a plan for the reduction of errors which includes the expenditure of additional State administrative funds equal to one-half of the sanction amount. These expenditures would be a Federally-matched administrative expense.

#### 6. Reward States with low error rates.

A. A State would receive an incentive payment when its adjusted State error rate is below the standard tolerance level (prior to any adjustments) of 4 percent. The amount of the incentive payment would be equal to one-half of what the Federal government saves on AFDC payments because the State error rate is less than 4 percent.

#### 7. Conduct selected studies related to error reduction and quality control.

A. The HHS Secretary would be directed to complete a study within one year of enactment which includes: a detailed analysis of the nature of client errors and the degree to which client errors can be controlled by States; standards by which to judge whether a client error could have been controlled; and an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of this type of error reduction.

B. The HHS Secretary would also be directed to study and suggest measures of AFDC performance which are broader than the current quality control system (which measures only payment accuracy) and more accurately reflect the full range of responsibilities a State has in administering the AFDC program. The underpayment error rate would be one such measure. This study would also examine the cost effectiveness of error reduction and of a broader performance measurement system.

#### 8. Effective date.

A. For FY 81 and 82, States would have the option of applying current law (the Michel amendment) or the new quality control system and standards.

B. For FY 83 and thereafter, the new quality control system and standards would apply.

This legislation also includes a quality control provision affecting the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The provision would require the Federal government to continue reimbursing States for the errors it makes in administering the State Supplemental Program (SSP) in SSI. The present agreement between the Federal government and the States promulgated in regulations on March 7, 1979 would be retained.●

### A&S DEVELOPS CREATIVE PROGRAM FOR YOUTH JOBS

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, last spring, the House Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy held a field hearing in Brooklyn on the impact of the Nation's economic recovery. One of the witnesses at that hearing was the vice president of Abraham & Strauss, one of New York's major de-

partment stores, Francesco Cantarella. Mr. Cantarella's testimony was particularly insightful on the efforts of businesses like Abraham & Strauss to develop employment training programs for youth in Brooklyn. This past holiday season, A&S, working through Career Opportunities for Brooklyn Youth, initiated a program of transporting unemployed 18 to 25 year olds from Brooklyn to work in their suburban store in Paramus Mall Park.

The New York Post reported on this effort and a parallel effort in Nassau County where A&S transports employees hired in Hempstead or Queens to their store in Manhasset. A&S's program is an excellent example of how the problem of high unemployment can be lessened through a job development program in areas where businesses have difficulty locating workers. Mr. Speaker, I have included a copy of the Post article for my colleagues' review. Perhaps A&S's program will inspire other businesses to try the same approach.

The article follows:

[From the New York Post, Dec. 11, 1984]

CITY YOUTH JUMP ON A&S BUS TO FILL

VACANT SUBURBAN JOBS

(By Rich Friedman)

Arlene Rivera began work as an Abraham & Strauss cashier yesterday by boarding a bus in Brooklyn bound for Paramus, N.J.

A&S is paying \$1300 per week to bus Arlene and nearly 80 other seasonal workers from downtown Brooklyn to the suburbs because of the extreme difficulty the chain has in filling entry-level, minimum-wage jobs in some affluent suburbs.

Store officials cite a number of explanations for the lack of suburban job-seekers: the end of the baby boom, changes in workforce demographics, the exodus of back-office jobs to the suburbs, and the desire of teenagers to attend college.

Brooklyn resident Rivera has a more succinct explanation of why a job would go literally begging in Paramus or Manhasset, L.I., where A&S has also had trouble staffing up:

"People don't look for it," says Rivera, who will use the money she makes between now and Dec. 24 to buy Christmas presents for her family. "They're there. People think the job comes to them."

Rivera and her co-workers are being bused to New Jersey as part of a five-year-old program called COBY—Career Opportunity for Brooklyn Youth—of which A&S is a corporate founder.

Backed by a number of organizations, COBY previously provided disadvantaged Brooklyn workers—1,300 of them aged 17-25—with jobs in the immediate community with some going only as far away as Manhattan. A&S is its first venture outside the city, to areas profoundly different than the neighborhoods from which these workers come.

"In many regards it is more of a convenient excuse to do something that we've been wanting to do for some time," A&S President Robert Tammero told Business Tuesday. "We have watched for a number of years the long lines and the people going away disappointed."

The long lines hit their peak last year—when A&S drew 11,000 applicants to its

Brooklyn headquarters when it became known 1,200 seasonal jobs were available.

"We could not help but be upset at what happened to those 10,000 people," who could not be offered a job, said Francesco Cantarella, A&S vice president and a COBY cofounder.

Meanwhile A&S has been busing workers who applied at its Rego Park store out to Manhasset—a busload of 40 at a time from Hempstead, also a high unemployment area, to Manhasset's Miracle Mile.

The Long Island Association has expressed an interest in hiring COBY workers at a variety of sites, including A&S's Smith Haven Mall store in Suffolk County.

A&S began busing 40 workers to Paramus three weeks ago to fill a wide variety of jobs and yesterday added another busload of 40. Another 60 COBY workers are employed at the downtown Brooklyn store.

The chain has a real need for the workers, Cantarella said, and is not simply dumping inner city youth from areas blighted by unemployment into affluent suburbs.

The workers undergo an orientation program that covers listening skills exercises, group discussions and role playing exercises dealing with such situations as obnoxious customers, conflicts with associates or supervisors, and what to do when a friend asks a sales clerk to fudge a receipt.

The Paramus Workers leave Brooklyn at 10 a.m. and then leave Paramus at 6 p.m. with overtime workers catching the 9 p.m. bus. They are paid from the minute they check in to board the morning bus to the time they get off the evening bus.

Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce President Joseph French told Business Tuesday that the A&S/COBY program is a "top priority jobs development program," which "spearheads an innovative approach to providing Brooklyn youth with the opportunity to work in the suburbs, where jobs are going unfilled."

A&S supports COBY with a \$200,000 grant, portions of which were matched by Brooklyn Union Gas, Con Edison and various corporations, as a kick-off to a \$500,000 fund-raising drive.

Tammero, A&S' president, said the eagerness with which his charges have attacked their jobs should put an end to "this crop-ola that comes out about the hard-core unemployment in Brooklyn."

Keith Lang, 21, from Bushwick, is a stock man in women's apparel and hopes to stay on in Paramus.

Asked why his suburban counterparts have not filled the jobs, Lang said, "Maybe they don't need to work. If there's a job to be done, I'll do it."

Lenny Dalrymple, a 19-year-old Bedford-Stuyvesant resident, found his way to an A&S job in Paramus through COBY executive Michael Amon-Ra after searching unsuccessfully on his own for a job.

Now a cashier in the gift department, he has been given the responsibility of setting up displays, which, he says, "feels good. It's up to me to make it look good, I'm the only one who knows where everything is."

Whether or not the A&S jobs become permanent, Amon-Ra concluded, COBY gives these youngsters "the self respect, the pride and confidence to enter the world of work as opposed to petty crime or the self-hate of drugs."

# A SALUTE TO THE TURNER CONSTRUCTION CO.

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, thank you for providing me with this time to salute the Turner Construction Co. On March 6-7, 1985, the company will host its eighth annual Corporate Equal Employment Opportunity Seminar here in Washington, DC.

Under the leadership of my good friend, Mr. Hilton O. Smith, corporate personnel administrator and EEO director, the Turner Co. has become a nationally recognized company committed to working with minority-owned firms.

Mr. Speaker, in 1984, the Turner Co. was awarded the Major Corporation Program Award for 1984, by the National Association of Minority Contractors. This was the highlight of many years of involvement with this organization. The Turner Co. was the first member of the Contractors Association Major Corporation Program which was started in 1981. The program has cultivated working relationships between major corporations and general contracting firms in the pursuit of expanding opportunities for minority business enterprises.

Moreover, the Turner Co. executives not only believe in affirmative action but also end results. The company has been in the forefront of equal employment in the construction industry by being one of the first major construction companies to establish a full-time equal employment opportunity department in its organizational structure.

In 1968, Mr. Speaker, the Turner Co. initiated construction management training seminars for minority firms. Since that time, 800 minority contractors have benefited from the courses.

In addition to seminars, long-term business relationships have been established between Turner and many other minority construction contractors. Joint venture relationships have been established and realized by such notable minority-owned firms as Ozanne, Trans-Bay and Ty-Roc.

Since 1979, 1,330 different minority firms have performed subcontract work on Turner Co. projects in the United States. Subcontracts through 1983 totaled \$305,630,069. Joint ventures during the same period amounted to \$182,971,901. The grand total for doing business with minority firms is \$488,601,970.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent to me that the primary objective in these particular efforts of the Turner Co. is to expand the use of minority businesses thereby helping them to become more stable and successful members of the overall business com-

munity. The company has demonstrated that it is committed to taking the necessary affirmative action to show steady progress in the increase of minority suppliers and contractors used as well as the total dollar amounts spent with minority firms.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to salute the Turner Co. at this time. I want to give special recognition to Mr. Hilton O. Smith for his efforts in making the Turner Co. a model in terms of cooperative efforts with minority-owned firms.●

# A TIME OF DECISION NEARS ON NUCLEAR WASTE

## HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, the title I've used for my remarks today is taken from a front page article in the Sunday edition of New York Times (Feb. 24, 1985) which carried a date line of Barnwell, SC. Barnwell, as it so happens, is located in my congressional district in South Carolina. Barnwell is also home to Chem Nuclear Services, Inc., which operates at this location one of only three operating commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal sites in the United States. In fact, I have just returned from a tour of the Chem Nuclear facility in Barnwell, where I also announced that I would today reintroduce the southeast interstate low-level waste management compact in the House of Representatives.

The editors of the Times could not have chosen a more apt title for this article. The decision time on low-level radioactive waste is indeed upon us. This may well be the "make or break" Congress for the viability of the policy we implemented in the Low Level Waste Policy Act of 1980—Public Law 96-573.

The 1980 act was a lesson in minimalist legislative drafting. It simply stated: Individual States are responsible for the disposal of commercial low-level radioactive wastes generated within their borders; regional interstate compacts are encouraged as the most safe and efficient means of disposal—and to check the proliferation of disposal sites—and once Congress grants consent to the interstate compact, the compact region could, beginning January 1, 1986, prohibit the importation of waste from outside the region.

Over the last several years, therefore, the States have been engaged in the process of formulating interstate compacts to share a common disposal site for low-level radioactive wastes. By the close of the last Congress, interstate compacts had been intro-

duced in the House of Representatives from five regions in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing the Southeast interstate low-level radioactive waste management compact, and am joined in this by nearly one-half of our colleagues representing districts in the eight-State Southeast compact region—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. This compact legislation was first introduced in August 1983. It, along with the four other compacts introduced during the 98th Congress, however, was left pending in the last Congress. Hearings were held in the two House committees of jurisdiction—Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs—but the legislation was not marked up by either committee. A similar situation pertained in the other Chamber, where the legislation was left pending in the Judiciary Committee.

As the New York times article indicates, the time for decision on this issue is here. South Carolina, which presently receives for disposal approximately 45 percent of the low-level radioactive wastes generated nationwide, will no longer bear such a disproportionate burden in the management and disposal of these materials. My State has made a good faith effort to pursue a national solution to this problem by working for enactment of the 1980 act; by negotiating an interstate compact with our neighbors in the Southeast; and by making the Barnwell site available to disposers of low-level radioactive wastes in the Southeast region through 1992.

The political atmosphere in my State will not tolerate inaction by Congress on this legislation which is of paramount interest to the Nation as well as my State. Gov. Richard W. Riley has stated that he will take action to limit access to the site, beginning January 1, 1986, unless action is taken in Congress on the southeast compact. Legislation is also working its way through the South Carolina Legislature which proposes to close the site on October 1, 1985, if the Congress has not acted by that date.

Mr. Speaker, I have made a commitment to my constituents to make this issue my top legislative priority. I realize that issues related to radioactive waste disposal are not always among the most popular with my colleagues in the House. It is imperative, however, that we move to responsibly address this situation before States are compelled to act on their own in response to the frustration they have suffered in Congress.

Moreover, I am encouraged that both the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, as well as the Judiciary Committee in the other body have scheduled action on the compact legis-



lation early in March. I know my good friend and colleague, Mo UDALL, shares my concern and commitment to resolve the impasse that has to this date blocked action on pending compact legislation. Indeed, the legislation introduced by the chairman of the Interior Committee, H.R. 1083, will provide a useful starting point for discussion of some of the more intractable issues facing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to maintain that the best solution for the Congress in this situation is to approve the compacts as they are presented to Congress. Regions without disposal capacity would thereby be compelled to deal with regions with available sites, instead of the Congress, to provide disposal capacity during the interim during which they develop such capacity. I fear that to the extent that commitments are hedged, and dates moved back, we will find ourselves in this same situation when we are backed up against the next absolute date.

Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues information I would like to insert at this point the text of the New York Times article I have cited; the text of Governor Riley's statement yesterday before the National Governor's Association; and a copy of the bill introduced in the South Carolina House of Representatives on this matter.

The material follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 24, 1985]

#### A TIME OF DECISION NEARS ON NUCLEAR WASTE

(By Matthew L. Wald)

BARNWELL, SC, Feb. 22.—A forklift operator carefully unloads barrels and crates from the back of a truck, keeping his body away from the containers. He stacks them neatly on the bottom of a trench as technicians and inspectors from the state, armed with radiation detectors, look on.

A computer records the precise location of each container and a \$5 million laboratory nearby processes thousands of water, air and soil samples each year. The monitoring will continue for two centuries.

The facility here, a similar operation in Hanford, Wash., and a smaller site in Nevada are the focus of a national debate on the disposal of low-level radioactive waste. The material, which cannot be reprocessed, includes everything from gloves used by reactor workers to the waste by-products from the manufacture and use of radioactive substances in medicine.

About a dozen trucks, carrying waste from much of the United States, arrive every day at the facility, which opened in 1969 and which now contains about 16 million cubic feet of waste. The site, which once handled 80 percent of the nation's low level waste, now accepts about 45 percent. Officials in South Carolina feel that the state has carried the responsibility for too much of this waste for too long and is considering closing the facility.

At the urging of South Carolina, Washington, and Nevada, Congress in 1980 passed the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, which gave the 50 states the responsibility for establishing new disposal sites. The states were told that if they made waste-handling compacts among themselves, they

could exclude waste from non-compact states from their sites, beginning next January. Congress envisioned the establishment of about a dozen sites like Barnwell around the country.

But so far, no new sites are near establishment and several of the biggest waste generators, including Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, have not approved plans for compacts. Officials from those states are pressing Congress to withhold approval of the eight-state Southeastern Compact, which would use Barnwell, and the Northwest Compact, formed around Hanford, so that the rest of the country will not be excluded from these sites.

In the South Carolina legislature in Columbia, this request has prompted calls for retaliation. "Enough is enough and fair is fair," said State Representative Harriet Keyserling, the co-sponsor of a bill that would shut Barnwell entirely if Congress does not approve the Southeastern Compact.

#### WE'VE DONE OUR FAIR SHARE

South Carolina is also home to another facility at which nuclear wastes are stored. The United States Energy Department's Savannah River Plant, where components for nuclear weapons are made, stores the high-level waste it has generated and continues to generate.

"We've done our fair share; it's time for others," Mrs. Keyserling said in a telephone interview. "If there are risks, they ought to be shared."

Dr. John J. Stucker, a special assistant to Gov. Richard Riley, said the Barnwell site, operated by Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc., "cannot provide disposal for the whole country in perpetuity." The state's goal, he said, is "assuming some control of our destiny, and assuring capacity for ourselves." South Carolina produces about 10 percent of the nation's low-level waste, most of it from five civilian nuclear reactors.

"It's high-tech disposal," said Dr. John J. Stucker, who, like other state officials, has nothing but praise for the way Chem-Nuclear Systems Inc. runs the Barnwell facility.

That idea of closing the site gets mixed reviews in the city of Barnwell. "I really consider it the best industry we have," said Rodman Lemon, the mayor since 1970. The waste depository "provides jobs, and it's as clean as can be," he said. It employs 260, and has an annual budget of \$13 million, much of it spent locally.

Mr. Lemon said he would like to see it take in all the nation's low-level waste.

Neither is the state complaining about the facility. "I think the company has in some instances done more than we have required," said Heyward G. Shealy, chief of the Bureau of Radiological Health. Mr. Shealy's department licenses the site, limits the kinds of wastes that can be buried, inspects operations, and, along with Chem-Nuclear, takes environmental samples. When the site closes, control will pass to the state. A "perpetual care" trust fund of \$15 million has been collected, and it is growing with contributions of \$2.50 per cubic foot of waste.

"If all the experts are right, it won't be a burden," said Dr. Stucker. The materials buried here lose their radioactivity over varying periods, but nearly all will be inert in 300 years and will have lost most of their activity long before that.

Chem-Nuclear is experimenting with growing shallow-rooted Christmas trees over filled-in trenches, as a cash crop for the state.

#### A PRECISE OPERATION

Both the state and the company agree that the Barnwell site is not a dump. "It's a controlled facility," said M.G. Garner, a spokesman in the Columbia headquarters of the company, which is a subsidiary of Waste Management Inc., of Oakbrook, Ill.

"I defy you to find something 'dumped'" said John Zawacki, the general manager of the facility. He said the site has become a model for repositories elsewhere. Recent visitors include representatives from Pennsylvania, Texas, California and South Dakota.

The operation is carried out with considerable precision. The trenches, in a clay that is largely impermeable to water, are dug with sharp edges and are precisely graded at the bottom with a 1-percent slope, so that any rainwater entering while the trench is open, or penetrating the clay cap after it is finished, can be pumped out. Wells monitor the water in the sandy soil under the clay.

After a trench is covered, the radiation level at the surface is no higher than levels of radiation that occur naturally in the area.

The shape of the trench and precise method of disposal depends on the material. In the trench designated for the least-contaminated material, 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide and 22 feet deep, workers position metal boxes that looked like small trash dumpsters, filled with 1,000 pounds of soil and, according to the labels, less than one tenth of a gram of uranium.

In a narrower, deeper trench nearby that will eventually be covered with 6 inches of concrete as a shield against inadvertent intrusion, technicians often bury metal parts taken from the inside of reactors that, unshielded, could provide a lethal dose of radiation. Even in their shielded casks, they emit some gamma rays, and workers use a construction crane to avoid getting too close.

The disposal charge, exclusive of surcharges for some items difficult to handle, is \$24.65 per cubic foot, including a \$4 radioactive waste tax, which South Carolina spends on education. The facility also pays \$175,000 each year to the state in licensing fees, \$150,000 in tax on equipment, and \$440,000 to Barnwell County.

The site has had no major accidents since it opened, and only one small leak, in which tritium, a radioactive form of water produced in reactors, leaked from its packaging. The leak was quickly discovered and contained, and the State has since instituted a rule that all liquid wastes must be solidified, usually by mixing with concrete, before shipment to Barnwell.

"We went with the idea of managing surface water, and burying only solid waste, and having a means to determine what's going on," said Mr. Shealy.

The prospect that Barnwell may cease to be the main repository for the eastern United States is not entirely bad for Chem-Nuclear. It hopes to bid on operating similar sites in at least three other states.

#### REMARKS BY GOV. RICHARD W. RILEY

I want to speak to you about a matter this Association first addressed over five years ago. In 1980, at the urging of the NGA, Congress passed the Low Level Waste Policy Act.

Since then, two-thirds of the states have joined a low level waste compact or have established their own state siting procedures.

These include the eight states of my own region—the Southeast.

For almost two years now, as many as five of these compacts have been before the United States Congress for consent. However, in all that time, not one of them was even reported out of committee.

Last summer, I was invited to address this Committee on this subject. Like my colleagues from Nevada and Washington, I pledged my sincere efforts to find a resolution to the problems that have prevented Congressional approval.

I renew that pledge today. However, I must add a note of urgency.

The impasse, which has prevented Congressional consent to the compacts, has resulted from the fear that some states would lose access to the three existing sites. Failure to resolve this matter in a reasonable way will undoubtedly lead to the very outcome these states fear.

It is our view in South Carolina that without Congressional consent, we do not have a compact. And without a compact, there will be no more access to our State's disposal site.

With his recent proposal, Congressman Udall has given all of us an opportunity to solve this dilemma. I do not agree with every provision in HR 1083, but it is the vehicle that can lead to the solution we seek. I urge each of you to work with your state and regional compact officials, your low level waste generators and your Congressional Delegation to seek a reasonable solution for obtaining Congressional consent of these compacts. This can be accomplished in a manner which will authorize operation of the three existing sites under the terms of the compacts, and continue progress toward the development of new disposal sites in this nation.

#### TEXT OF BILL

(A bill to provide that no disposal of low-level radioactive waste is permitted in South Carolina except that generators in this State of low-level radioactive waste are authorized to provide for temporary nonpermanent storage of this waste on the site of generation under those regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Environmental control, and to provide that the provisions of this act shall take effect January 1, 1986, unless the Congress of the United States has ratified the terms of the Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact on or before October 1, 1985.)

Whereas, by Act 91 of 1983, the General Assembly of South Carolina, in order to provide for the health and safety of its citizens and to provide for the general welfare of the citizens of this State, declared it the public policy of this State to provide for an effective means for the safe and efficient disposal of low-level radioactive waste; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by passage of the Low-Level Waste Management Act of 1980 authorized the formation of interstate compacts or the establishment of State disposal sites; and

Whereas, the Congress has failed to ratify the Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of South Carolina finds that it is necessary for the health and safety of its citizens and for the general welfare of its citizens in the furtherance of the establishment of the compact to terminate the right of any person, association, group, corporation, or combination thereof to dispose of low-level radioactive

waste in this State after January 1, 1986, unless and until the Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact is approved by Congress; and

Whereas, it is now found to be the public policy of this State, in order to provide for the health and safety of South Carolina's citizens and for the general welfare of South Carolina's citizens, to provide for a site for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste generated by South Carolina producers at a future time set by the General Assembly should this Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact not be approved by Congress. Now, therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina*

SECTION 1. On January 1, 1986, no disposal of low-level radioactive waste is permitted in South Carolina except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Generators in South Carolina of low-level radioactive waste are authorized hereunder to provide for temporary nonpermanent storage of this waste on the site of the generation under those regulations as may be promulgated by the Department of Health and Environmental Control.

SEC. 3. No temporary storage, disposal, or stockpiling of low-level radioactive waste is permitted on site by South Carolina generators of this waste except as otherwise authorized herein.

SEC. 4. The definitions found in Chapter 47 of Title 48 of the 1976 Code, which chapter was added by the provisions of Act 91 of 1983, apply to the terms used herein.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall take effect January 1, 1986, unless the Congress of the United States has ratified the terms of the Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact on or before October 1, 1985, in which case this act shall not take effect.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO IDA ISRAEL

#### HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay posthumous tribute to Ida Israel, the first lady of the Brooklyn Shorefront community who died tragically on January 21 when a fire swept through and destroyed her Seagate home of more than 60 years.

Although herself a septuagenarian, Ida was always busy tending to the needs of the elderly in her community—many of whom called on her regularly for assistance of one kind or another. And Ida was no stranger to politics either. She used her well-deserved reputation to lobby for the needs of the elderly, the poor, and the down-trodden with local elected officials whom she counted among her friends, and with other State and Federal officials. The needs of the Shorefront community took her on many lobbying trips in City Hall, Albany, or Washington. I was privileged to know this remarkable woman for over a decade, and to count on her wise counsel and effective assistance.

Ida Israel had spent the better part of her adult life in community betterment. She devoted her energies to issues ranging from community anti-crime efforts to neighborhood preservation and improvement and to health and housing for senior citizens.

As a member of Community Board 13 from its inception, Ida was the long-time chair of its social service committee. It was in that position, as well as her capacity as a member of the Coney Island Hospital Community Advisory Board, and the Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island that Ida began her efforts to improve health care services for the young, the old, the poor, and the infirm in her beloved Shorefront community.

Project Relief, a program of the JCC of Greater Coney Island which offers desperately needed transportation service to the elderly in Coney Island, was one of Ida's favorite projects. To meet the need for housing, Ida worked with the Jewish Association for Services to the Aged, the organization that built several senior citizen apartment houses in the Shorefront area. She also volunteered in JASA's efforts to establish an active Meals On Wheels Program to serve the many home-bound elderly who could not get to the senior centers for a nutritious meal and some companionship.

Ida's concern over the unmet health care needs of the people in her community led her to begin the fight for a freestanding community health clinic in Coney Island. Her dream was to build a clinic near where the people who needed the care most lived. She knew the hardship caused by the long trip to the local municipal hospital and knew, as well, that some people couldn't or wouldn't undertake the trip—missing vitally needed medical treatment. After a good deal of work, Ida and her allies convinced hospital officials, elected officials, and the Federal Government of the need for the clinic and then overcame dozens of obstacles to bring this project to fruition. It is sad that Ida will not be present to personally cut the ribbon for the clinic's official opening next month. For I am sure that without her effort, there would be no clinic on that site at all.

New York's appreciation of Ida Israel's lifelong dedication and commitment to the needs of others was demonstrated for the last time when hundreds of people from all walks of life, and all corners of this city, braved near-zero temperatures and icy streets to attend her funeral. Some had worked with Ida on one of her many committees. Many others had come to pay tribute to a lady who had quietly helped them in their time of need. Family and friends eulogized Ida Israel for her tremendous energy and compassion for the less fortunate, as



well as her great love and dedication to her family.

Mr. Speaker, Ida was indeed a beacon of light in our community—showing the way to greater compassion and dignity for all. She will be sorely missed by family and friends alike. For she touched each of us, encouraged us to do more, and was always there when we needed her.

Ida Israel was indeed a good friend of mine. The void left by her untimely passing will not easily be filled. Each of us must do more to continue her fine work, for that would be a fitting and proper tribute to this great lady who gave so much to us all.●

#### ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to commemorate the 67th anniversary of the independence of Estonia. On February 24, 1918, the hopes and desires of the Estonian people were realized with a declaration of independence proclaiming Estonia a free democratic republic.

For the next two decades, peace, prosperity, and freedom flourished in this Baltic State. The Estonian people demonstrated what a small nation could achieve under a democratic way of life.

World War II, however, ushered in a brutal era of repression and tyranny. Stalin forcibly incorporated Estonia into the Soviet Union and embarked on an intensive campaign of Russification. While I am proud that the United States has not recognized the Soviet takeover, I am saddened by the fact that Moscow's efforts to completely suppress the Estonian culture continue.

The Kremlin is increasingly eliminating the Estonian language and ethnic traditions. Estonian mores and values are being eroded. Many places of worship have been closed. Religious and political activity is tightly controlled and any person who expresses a view not sanctioned by the government is dealt with harshly. A significant number of religious believers and peaceful dissidents continue to be imprisoned, harassed, physically and psychologically abused, and subject to other forms of inhumanity, for courageously bringing Soviet violations to the attention of the world.

Nevertheless, even while enduring these insufferable injustices, the Estonian people have not lost their determination to recover their freedom. They are a brave and valiant people who are destined to enjoy, once again, democratic government.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International

Organizations, I have a deep interest in the plight of the Estonian people. The subcommittee will closely monitor Soviet abuses of its citizens and work to help those everywhere who are victimized by totalitarianism. As a free nation, we must continue to support the Estonian people in their struggle to remove the chains of oppression.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM HOLSCLAW

### HON. HARRY M. REID

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, it was on February 10, 1984, when events, unplanned and unexpected, changed William Holsclaw's life—when the hopes and dreams of a normal 12-year-old boy were superseded by the struggle to save lives—those of his two younger brothers and himself.

During the early morning hours on that February day, William awoke in his family's trailer, located in Jean, NV. Smoke and fire had engulfed the mobile home. After running through a flame-filled hallway to awaken his father, William returned to his bedroom to locate his two brothers, Brian, then 4, and Jimmy, then 3. Because William's father could not reach his sons through the flames, William himself found his brothers and handed them out the window to his father. First, he gave Brian to his father and then returned to the flaming area to locate Jimmy, who was wedged between the bed and the wall. After freeing his youngest brother from the burning trailer, William with his hair and back burning, climbed through the window to safety.

All three youngsters were treated for burns. The two youngest had only minor injuries. For William, however, second- and third-degree burns scorched more than 50 percent of his body and, even now, he must wear a pressurized body suit to protect his slowly healing skin.

Within days of the incident I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to praise William for his bravery. I would have given a more detailed tribute, but, because of the rules of the House, I was limited to 1 minute. Following is that speech.

He smiles sheepishly when responding—"I just did what came natural." Yet, to most, the story of William Holsclaw's courage far surpasses "Normal."

Earlier this month, 12-year-old William bravely ignored flames that were engulfing his family's mobile home, to rescue his two younger brothers, 4-year-old Brian and 3-year-old Jimmy—one at a time.

"He stood there and handed those babies out while he was cooking" his father repeats to the sympathetic listener. Thinking of himself first was not William's way when those flames threatened his family.

By the time his father pulled William out of the burning inferno, William had suffered burns over nearly 50 percent of his body. And, William's bravery must continue, as he faces the many needed skin grafts to repair his charred body.

I am humbled when I hear such stories of courage and especially touched about William, who lives in Jean, NV, a small, isolated town more than an hour's drive from any rescue assistance.

I am proud to praise William's unselfish courage and his sense of humanity—qualities that, for William, just came natural.

Shortly after delivering this message to Congress, I submitted William's name to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for nomination. In December, the commission awarded William the hero's medal.

It was a great pleasure for me to present that medal to William in February—just 1 year after his heroic act. His selflessness and courage have set an example for the rest of us and helped us realize the value of life.

William is one of the few people recognized annually by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Since 1904, the commission has honored people who risk or lose their lives in saving or attempting to save the life of someone else. William, who was one of nearly 1,000 nominees for a Carnegie Medal in 1984, was one of the three youngest to receive the award.

Though the details of the incident will fade from the memories of others, the significance of his heroism will live on for William and his family. Yes, he has medals, but he also has scars. More important than awards, however, and a greater tranquilizer than medicine—are the smiling faces of Brian and Jimmy—two young boys who will always consider their older brother the greatest hero in history.●

#### THE 67TH ANNIVERSARY OF ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join in commemorating the 67th anniversary of Estonian independence. Amidst the Russian Revolution and World War I, this small nation declared its independence on February 24. In 1920, after valiantly struggling for independence during invasions from the Red Army, the nation of Estonia finally signed a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

During this period of true sovereignty, this tiny republic proved the importance of self-determination and in insuring the principles of justice and liberty. In 1925, Estonia became the first country in the world to grant its Russian, Jewish, German, and Latvian minorities cultural autonomy through

subsidized ethnic schools, libraries, and theaters.

But, in 1940, after the infamous Stalin-Hitler Pact, the Soviet armies overran Estonia and annexed Estonia and other Baltic States to the Soviet empire. These nations were subsequently turned into massive military bases.

Currently, the Soviet Union has installed atomic and conventional submarines, warships, missiles, underground and above ground airfields, tanks, and other forms of weapon related systems. Estonians have not accepted this occupation without resistance and in 1981, a group of Estonians signed a petition calling for any nuclear free zone in northern Europe to include the Baltic States. Soviet response was a basic violation of human rights: searching the homes of petition signers and KGB harassment and interrogation. Many people were arrested and on December 16, 1983, three Estonians were sentenced to labor camps for their crimes.

These brave and freedom fighting Estonians are still banished to labor camps for their call for peace and disarmament. And, 1½ million Estonians are held captive by 122,000 Soviet troops in a land that once embraced democratic principles and protected the rights of its citizens.

Today, as we commemorate Estonian Independence Day, let us pledge to continue to combat Soviet oppression there and throughout the world. Let us hope that one day all Estonians will again have the opportunity to choose their own economic, political, and cultural destiny. ●

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH

#### HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, February is Black History Month. I would be remiss if I let the month go by without making some mention of the importance of this observance.

Along with my constituents in California's Fifth Congressional District, I applaud this month of legacy and challenge, and was heartened by the celebrations that took place this month in my district. A number of entertainers and speakers were sponsored at the San Francisco County jails this month, including Rev. Amos Brown of the Third Baptist Church and Supervisor Doris M. Ward. Rev. Howard Gloyd, the pastor of Bethel A.M.E. Church, called the celebration of this church's 133rd anniversary "a basic black history." And the Afro-American Historical and Cultural Society, under the leadership of Board

President Ed Flowers and Executive Director Jule C. Anderson, organized a series of programs for the month.

Black History Month is especially important to me because so many of my constituents have made black history. They include Federal Judge Cecil Poole, who was the first black U.S. attorney in northern California. Attorney Terry Francois was the first black member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors; the late Ella Hill Hutch, the first black woman elected to the board of supervisors, and Doris Ward and Willie B. Kennedy, the current black members of the board more than ably follow in their footsteps.

The Honorable Willie Brown is the first black State assemblyman from San Francisco. After some 20 years of exemplary service, he has attained the rank of speaker of the California Legislature. Aileen Hernandez is a constituent who has worked tirelessly on civil rights and women's rights issues. She is a past president of the National Organization of Women (NOW), the only black woman to have held that post. And a discussion of black luminaries in the Bay Area is incomplete without mention of Dr. Carlton Goodlett, whose dedicated service to the San Francisco black community includes publication of the Sun Reporter for over 35 years. Other constituents, too numerous to mention, have been trailblazers in their fields of expertise and deserve recognition in Black History Month.

A bit of irony tinges our celebration of Black History Month. For while we celebrate those black Americans who have served in the forefront of every movement for social change, we acknowledge that 33 percent of the black population is poor. While we note that black Americans helped to build this Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways as slaves, homemakers, industrial workers, teachers, soldiers, lawyers, doctors, judges, scientists, athletes, and entertainers, we also note that 50 percent of the black youth in this country cannot contribute because they cannot find work. Black History Month is a time for reflecting on a proud past and for forging a strong and proud future.

Because I share the sentiments of Dr. Julianne Malveaux, an economics professor at San Francisco State University, and columnist for the San Francisco Sun Reporter, I would like to share her column with you.

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH: LEGACY AND CHALLENGE

(By Julianne Malveaux)

Black History Month is always a pleasant and reflective time. From the vantage point of the present, we can review our past, acknowledge our heroes and heroines, and scrutinize their words and action for things that are of special value today. Because I have Frederick Douglass' words, "Power concedes nothing without a struggle," prominently placed on my bulletin board, I

tend to begin Black History Month with thoughts of his history of activism, and to proceed.

Sojourner Truth's words, "Ain't I A Woman," are moving and important. When she gave her Akron, Ohio, speech in the 1850's, she talked of her work, as much as a man, and her suffering, and her children. And then she asked white women assembled "Ain't I A Woman?" Her words may have been the ones that Shirley Chisholm and C. Delores Tucker thought of when they founded the National Political Congress of Black Women.

Sojourner Truth's words may have special meaning to women like Margaret Bush Wilson, who tangled with top level NAACP leadership and walked away a feminist. Those words must ring in the ears of those black women who keep trying to find a place for themselves in a "woman's movement" that doesn't try to include them.

Another set of "black history words" that are special are the words of our novelists and poets. Martin Delaney was the first black to attend medical school in the United States in the 1850's. He did not graduate from Harvard because his white classmates objected to his presence in their classes. Instead, he became an activist and agitator, and at one point organized black people to leave the United States and return to Africa. He had negotiated with the Liberian Government for land for a black settlement. But Delaney was a renaissance man, the author of one of the early black novels, "Blake: Or the Huts of America." His hero, Blake, was a combination of Nat Turner, Denmark Vessey, and other historical figures.

Because Delaney explored the connection between black people in the United States, in the Caribbean, and Africa, his novel and his life remind us of Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem, "Africa." Dunbar wrote a melodious ode to the continent, an ode that explored connections with the jungle, with Christianity, and with stanzas that ended with the words, "What is Africa to me?" Were Dunbar's words and thoughts a precursor to the current mobilization against apartheid?

W.E.B. DuBois was the writer of the most prophetic words. He noted, at the turn of the 20th century, that "the color line" would be a key issue for the century. He has been right. Despite war and peace and prosperity and poverty and social programs and joblessness, race has been a consistent issue in U.S. public policy. Some folk have tried to sweep it under the rug, and others have sworn that things have changed and that race is no longer important.

But just as black Americans have taken to the street to stop apartheid (OR apart-hate, or racial segregation), so race remains an important consideration in our country. We have, in fact, our own version of apartheid. When a white man shoots four black boys in the back and gets away with it, citing fear, we have apartheid, alive and well in the United States. When black unemployment is more than twice the rate of whites, when black poverty is three times the rate of white poverty, when black men are blocked from labor force participation, when black women on welfare say they would work if there were affordable day care, when black children are squeezed out of city colleges by budget cuts, State colleges because remedial courses are being cut back, and the University of California because of entrance requirements, then the apartheid we protest is not only apartheid in South Africa, but in our



own country. Legally, black Americans are not segregated the way black South Africans are.

Black History Month reminds us of a glorious legacy, the proud and powerful legacy of a people who have survived slavery, serfdom, lynching, recession, and depression and still managed to produce achievers like Frederick Douglass, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Robert Weaver, Roy Wilkins, Everett Ruess (aptly described as the "Black Apollo of Science" by MIT Prof. Ken Manning), Shirley Chisholm, and others. But why do we reflect on this proud legacy so infrequently? Just once a year, local schools set aside some special time in history classes to talk about black historical figures who made a difference. Once a year, the Federal building displays photos of prominent blacks who have made history. Once a year, churches turn over some of their program time to black history. Once a year, clubs sponsor black history programs. But come March 1, there is business as usual. No more reflections on our past.

Given the current economic position of black folk, reflection can be dangerous. With the number of blacks in poverty growing, the number of blacks who are unemployed rising, and the size of the so-called black middle class shrinking, reflection on our past raises questions about our present and our future. But Black History Month is not only a reflection on our legacy; it is also a challenge to make our futures wholer, stronger, and more equal. We respond to the challenge of Black History Month not by reflecting on our past, but by working for our better future. ●

#### TAXATION OF VETERANS' DISABILITY COMPENSATION

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my concern about the Federal budget deficit which is threatening our economy. Deficit reduction must be a priority during the 99th Congress. Our efforts must include a thorough review of all Federal spending programs, and our approach must be equitable. The budget recently presented to Congress has the ax sharpened for cuts in urban development action grants [UDAG], veterans' benefits, aid to students, and farm programs, just to name a few; but what does it do in the area of defense? Defense spending cannot be exempt from our deficit reduction efforts. No rock should be left unturned; however, care must be taken to avoid upsetting the landscape of our domestic programs.

As we give consideration to various cost-saving proposals, we must proceed carefully. We cannot turn our backs on the human consequences of our actions.

With this in mind, I submit the following remarks, composed by Commander Adam E. Tones of Cudahy, Wisconsin's Chapter 7 DAV Post, for insertion into the RECORD.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,  
DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN INC.

February 13, 1985.

To: Hon. Congressman Gerald Kleczka.

Subject: To Be Read on Congressional Floor.

Re: Taxation of Veterans' Disability Compensation

It is with deep regret and feelings of amazement that I find myself in a position to have to write, address and express views to our legislators of the United States of America on Who, What and Why there are Veterans in particular Disabled American Veterans and what it is like to be disabled as a result of serving our country at a time of declared wars and or police action states such as Korea and Vietnam. First of all bear in mind and never forget that I doubt if there is any one disabled Veteran alive who regrets or resents that he acquired a disability while serving his country in defense of or Promoting the Fruits of Democracy "Freedom" and equal Justice for all". Let us never forget this is God's gift to mankind long before our country drafted and or adopted a Constitution protecting and guaranteeing us and the World these Human Rights. If in doubt, from the very moment a baby is born anywhere on earth, God made it a human being, giving this person Eyes, to see this big, beautiful world with all its trimmings, including outer space. Likewise the ability to see your fellow man. Ears, to be able to hear and communicate with your fellow man. Mouth, to be able to communicate and express your own feelings with your fellow man without censorship. Arms and Hands, to be able to help your fellow man and also to be constructive. Legs and Feet, to take you any place you wish to go and as far as you wish, may it be North, South, East or West. God gave man a Heart, to feel emotions, in particular love for your fellow man, and last but not least, he gave us a Brain, to think and reason with, but still gave us the free will to exercise our own decisions, may they be right or wrong. If this is not a blue print for freedom, what is?

There are Veterans who fought in battles in order to protect and guarantee all the American Public their amiable human rights of living in Freedom and then there are Veterans who gave something or part of themselves very unselfishly that permanently leaves them living a life with pain, suffering and rendering them handicapped. These brave and Silent Veterans are called Disabled American Veterans. But then there are Veterans that All Veterans remember, love, respect, and always Make the time available in memory of them with a moment of prayer and that is for all those Veterans who paid with the Supreme Sacrifice by giving up their lives for our very own Freedom much like Christ who gave up his life on the cross for our very own Salvation.

I ask all the legislators, how can any of you in good conscience even consider thoughts of or assessing a tax against a Disabled American Veteran who is drawing compensation for the loss of an arm, or leg, or both or multiple combinations thereof when these limbs no longer exist? Or even assessing a tax or penalty against that person for having that kind of Disability? How can you assess a tax against a Veteran who gave us his sight and penalize him for being blind? How about a Veteran who perhaps gave up his normalcy by a head wound or a Veteran who gave up the ability to speak because his speech control center was knocked out by a shrapnel, perhaps a missile or bullet wound or any type of head

injury? How about assessing and penalizing a Veteran for being confined to a wheelchair because he may be Hemiplegic, Paraplegic or Quadraplegic—of course you could declare his wheelchair as tax deductible! Then we have Veterans who may have Psychiatric problems and I'm sure the legislators thoughts of ascertaining a tax on their only security is sure to elivate some responsibility of our government and because once they commit suicide as did several social security recipients who were taken off their rolls unjustly not too long ago would mean whoever does take his own life becomes one less to be concerned with! Then, of course, we do have many Vietnam Veterans who fall into all the categories listed above. You could once again consider them as being expendable and assess your tax proposals. I myself am a World War II Disabled American Veteran, should I be concerned about them? I dare anyone to ask me!

To my legislators I say I believe I'm sure I know what problem exists—you are not knowledgeable as to what constitutes a Disabled Veteran Status. (You may meet me on the street and say to yourself that man is totally disabled?) (You draw your own conclusions. What you would be unaware of is, first, how did I acquire my disabilities? How incapacitating they are? What has and how much does it cost me in terms of my money despite my so alleged benefits and most of all how does my disabilities affect my family and their lives as an ie. I've lost two families because of them seeing me in bouts of severe pain that last 3-4 days out of each month and I've never gone without being in an emergency room of a hospital at least once per 3-4 weeks since 1943 at age 18 now being 61. The nurses cringe because I no longer have any muscles in my arms, stomach wall, buttock or legs in order to inject narcotics for the pain as prescribes. I had to give up my practice in the medical profession in the interest of my patients because I never knew and know when the pain will strike. Why all this? Because as a medic I felt obligated to save the lives of two comrades and in so doing sustained a fractured and dislocated four vertebrae in my neck and despite the injury managed to save another from drowning but my dear legislators you better believe when I say as an individual and professional there are others far worse than I. If you take the time to visit the V.A. Hospital or even a chapter meeting of anyone of the D.A.V. Organizations I'm sure all of you will have second thoughts about your tax proposals. Also please be aware of how difficult it is to be given and or rated in degrees of disability being service connected you will not find a single veteran receiving Service Connected Disability who is not entitled to it. Likewise, there are many entitled to more than what they receive.

I will conclude by saying to all the legislators take a poll from the public as I have and get their opinions on your proposals regarding the Disabled American Veterans—Their opinions I assure you will astound you! One opinion and suggestion an attorney gave me, "is this a stepping stone to euthanasia?" I realize our government has to function within a reasonable budget but I also feel there are other avenues to rectify these problems without penalizing the Veterans and their justifiable, earned benefits. Remember without their dedications, devotions, and sacrifices this country, its ideals, goals and principles would not be in existence or in reality. One last comment—I can't help but feel that your proposals and

all the publicity it creates gives all the Communists one of the greatest victories ever achieved in the 20th Century without firing a single bullet—Have any of you ever given any serious thoughts before you act?

ADAM E. TOMES, *Comdr.*,  
DAV Chapter 7, Clement J. Zablocki,  
6260 S. Lake Drive, Cudahy, WI

## REFOCUSING ON BROKERED DEPOSITS

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced H.R. 107, a bill designed to address the use of brokered funds within the financial industry. This bill carefully balances the desires of individual investors with the needs of local thrifts and banks and the concerns of Federal regulators. In essence, the bill places a cap on the amount of short-term brokered funds any financial institution may hold while maintaining protections for the Federal deposit insurance system by restricting the activities of troubled thrifts and banks.

There has been a great deal of literature on this subject over the last 12 months. Perhaps one of the most thorough studies to come along was recently released by Cates Consulting Analysts of New York. The study examines the failure of some 76 banks and thrifts and the role brokered funds played in the downfall of these institutions. Their conclusion, as pointed out in the following American Banker article, is that those blaming the failure of depository institutions on broker funds all but ignore the virtues of the brokerage function while failing to understand the role other sources of funds play in the failure of institutions as well as the inability of some thrifts and banks to manage credit risk and/or interest rate risk.

For the purview of my colleagues, I am including a copy of an article which appears in today's American Banker.

[From the American Banker, Feb. 26, 1985]

### REFOCUSING ON BROKERED DEPOSITS

(By Sanford Rose)

As a famous legislator once quipped: "Don't blame you! Don't blame me! Blame the man behind the tree!" Today the man behind the tree is the deposit broker, the favorite whipping boy of a goodly number of panicky regulators, bemused congressmen, and credulous journalists. Many would curtail or even ban the brokered deposit, which is said to have contributed to the failure of countless financial institutions.

The palpable falsity of this proposition is demonstrated in a recently released study by Cates Consulting Analysts of New York. The study examines the reasons for failure at the 60 commercial banks and some 16 savings and loans that folded between January 1 and Sept. 30, 1984. Particular atten-

tion is paid to the role of brokered deposits in these 76 failures.

Of the 60 commercial banks that failed in the first nine months of last year, 37 (63%) had no brokered deposits whatsoever. Of the 23 that used brokered funds, nine employed them so sparingly that they could not have played any measurable part in the collapse of these institutions. The median ratio of brokered money to total deposits at these banks amounted to less than 7%.

Six failed banks made moderate use of brokered funds—20% or less of total deposits. Only eight banks—13% of those that went belly-up during the period—might be described as immoderate gatherers of brokered funds, with usage amounting to more than 20% of total deposits. And only two of these eight banks were brokered-funds hogs, taking more than 37% of their total deposits out of the brokered-funds market.

There were 17 failures of savings and loans from January 1 to September 30 of last year. Data are available on 16 of these unfortunate institutions. Ten of the S&Ls had no brokered deposits at all. Of the six that used brokered funds, two got less than 2% of their total deposits from brokers, one obtained 19% of its money in this form, and in only three cases was the ratio of brokered to total deposits greater than 20%.

### OTHER MONEY COULD BE HAD

The most significant datum in the Cates study concerns the ratio of brokered funds to all forms of purchased money. The brokered deposits, whether retail or wholesale, bears some of the characteristics of purchased money. Brokers of retail funds generally aggregate retail deposits and place the funds in institutions in units of \$100,000. Those who deal in wholesale funds perform the reverse operation, disaggregating larger chunks of money and also placing them in units of \$100,000. Thus nearly all forms of brokered money appear on balance sheets in the category of large liabilities—\$100,000-and-over deposits.

As the Cates study points out, brokered funds represent only one category of large liabilities. Jumbo CDs, fed funds, repos, and commercial paper constitute the bulk of other types of purchased money.

Observes Ray Garea, an executive vice president of the Cates group and the author of the study: "If we find that significant levels of brokered deposits were present in a substantial number of 1984 bank failures, that does not necessarily support a conclusion that brokered deposits cause or were even related to such failures. If the banks that failed made excessive use of other types of purchased money, it would be inappropriate to focus on brokered funds alone as a cause of failure. Attempting to limit or eliminate the use of brokered deposits would have little effect if banks could merely shift to other forms of purchased money."

A glance at the Cates data reveals that this is precisely what would happen. Surprisingly, failed banks that used brokered deposits have had abundant access to other bought money. The ratio of brokered deposits to bought money at the 23 failed banks that tapped the brokered-funds market was only 37%. In other words, the users of brokered money were able to obtain 63% of their purchased-money requirements from nonbroker sources—ostensibly from unwary investors in their local markets.

Looked at from another vantage, the 23 failed banks with brokered deposits were excess users of bought money. They funded nearly 40% of earning assets with large li-

abilities. But only 13% of their assets were funded with the brokered-deposit component of bought money. The rest of the cash came from directly placed paper. Thus the evidence would seem to indicate that, absent brokered funds, these banks could have gone elsewhere to finance their shaky portfolios.

The same point can be made about the six failed S&Ls that made use of brokers. The ratio of brokered deposits to purchased funds at these institutions amounted to 48%. Clearly, thrift users of brokered money were able to obtain more than half of their total requirements from other sources.

Where did these six as well as the other 10 failed thrifts get the purchased money that financed an excessive portion of their earning assets? That's easy. They got a large chunk of it from their respective Federal Home Loan Banks. Purchased funds at the 16 failed thrifts financed around 30% of earning assets. The proportion of earning assets funded by FHLB advances at these institutions averaged nearly 14%.

Failed thrifts made considerably greater use of FHLB money than did healthier associations. The question might then be legitimately asked: If the regulators themselves provided the wherewithal for shaky associations to greatly expand their operations, how is it possible to single out for condemnation the deposit broker, who in some cases merely supplemented the effort of the governmental authorities?

Or as analyst Ray Garea puts it more pointedly: "If one wants to argue that a specific liability category causes S&L failures, then the solution is to dismantle the Federal Home Loan Bank System!"

But the obvious fact is that specific liability categories are not responsible for the demise of thrifts or for that of commercial banks either. The 16 savings and loan casualties of 1984 perished because they assumed even more interest rate risk than did their peers. As a result, their net interest margins and their book capital positions deteriorated more rapidly than was the case at those associations which still cling to life.

The 60 commercial banks that failed in 1984 did so because of problems of asset quality. In 1983, the median ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans at these 60 institutions was an astounding 11.44%. The ratio of chargeoffs to loans in 1983 was approximately 10 times greater in these 60 banks than it was for banks in general. Even in 1982, 40% of the 1984 failures had loan losses equal to or greater than 1.46% of total loans.

### WALKING CORPSES

The conclusion is inescapable: Banks and thrifts fail because of their inability to manage credit risk and/or interest rate risk. The presence or absence of brokered deposits is largely irrelevant to their condition.

Indeed, in most cases, it can be shown that failed banks or thrifts were walking corpses long before they acquired significant amounts of brokered money, if, in fact, they did so. Consider two examples of 1985 failures that have recently been reported. Just this month, the \$20 million-deposit Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Wartburg, Tenn., and the \$33 million-deposit West Valley Bank of Woodland Hills, Calif., were closed. Both banks were alleged to have acquired large amounts of brokered deposits to engage in speculative and shady deals—a phenomenon dubbed linked financing. The implication is that these institutions failed because of the relationship between brokered money and



questionable or illegal enterprises. But nothing could be further from the truth.

The Tennessee institution posted losses of 3.64% on assets and had chargeoffs equal to 6.30% of loans in 1983, at a time when its reliance on brokered money had not yet ballooned. Indeed, in that year large liabilities as a percent of earning assets was 21%, actually down from the 32% recorded in 1982.

Given its losses and an alarming drop in its capital ratio, the \$20 million bank was experiencing terminal difficulties before it made the decision to acquire an estimated \$8 million to \$10 million in brokered funds. The decision to seek those funds was undoubtedly a desperate gamble designed to reverse the inevitable greased slide into oblivion.

#### THE CAUSE WAS GLUTTONY

The bank's real difficulties began when it overlevered outrageously in 1980. In that year, commercial loans grew by a vertiginous 51%, and this was followed in 1981 by a further 40% explosion in the commercial loan portfolio.

The West Valley Bank lost 50 basis points on assets in 1983 and 40 basis points the year before. Its return on assets had been slipping since 1980. The bank recorded net chargeoffs equal to 2.17% of loans in 1981. After falling to 1.01% in 1982, chargeoffs climbed back to 1.51% in 1983. By 1982, the bank's other real estate owned as a percent of loans plus OREO had reached 4.52%.

Quite obviously, this institution was drowning in bad real estate loans. In 1980, the growth of nonretail loans amounted to an eye-popping 70%. Apparently, the bank had enormously expanded its commercial real estate portfolio at precisely the wrong time, reaching both for unsustained volume and for yield.

Interestingly, in 1983, West Valley's reliance on large liabilities was no greater than that of regional peer banks in the same size group, although dependence on purchased money had been greater in the past. But no one can reasonably argue that purchased or brokered money undid West Valley. The bank was already in extremis in 1983.

That year, it appears to have suffered a crippling loss of collected demand deposits, as strapped borrowers seemingly could not maintain the level of their compensating balances. Hence, they engaged in a continuous round of check writing, which inflated cash items in the process of collection and sharply reduced the bank's ratio of earning assets to total assets.

At West Valley, more than a third of reported assets did not earn a dime in 1983. Any bank that can't stop the hemorrhaging of investable demand balances is terribly ill. The fact that West Valley subsequently embarked on a madcap insurance scheme funded with brokered money is very nearly beside the point.

#### SLIGHTED VIRTUES

Those who blame brokered money for the failure of depository institutions overemphasize the dangers and all but ignore the virtues of the brokerage function. Brokerage improves the efficiency of markets, and if allowed to flourish, may contribute to the ability of banks and thrifts to provide borrowers with long-term credit accommodations. (See "In Praise of Brokered Deposits," the *American Banker*, March 29, 1984.)

While there are some problems with unrestricted brokerage, these can for the most part be eliminated with minor reforms. It is simply idiotic, however, to link brokerage to the demise of depository institutions. The

Cates study is a partisan document, to be sure. It was written for Merrill Lynch. But it is soundly researched, and its conclusion—that there is little, if any, causal connection between brokered funds and bank or thrift collapse—is unassailable. ●

### ABORTION AND OTHER IMAGES OF HORROR

#### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a thought-provoking editorial which was featured recently on the OpEd page of the Washington Post. Entitled "Abortion and Other Images of Horror," the message of the article can best be summarized by one of its sentences:

If it is no longer possible to claim ignorance of the pain of abortion, as the people behind "The Silent Scream" would claim, it is even less possible to claim ignorance of the terrible cost to human dignity—and in human life—of overpopulation and its attendant misery and suffering.

This article is particularly interesting in view of the administration's withholding of \$46 million in 1985 funding for the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and of its cutoff of \$17 million for International Planned Parenthood Federation.

I recommend the following article to my colleagues:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 19, 1985]

#### ABORTION AND OTHER IMAGES OF HORROR

(By William McPherson)

One day last week I went over to the White House to see a movie. That's not something I regularly do—or indeed had ever done. But I'd never seen the movie before, either, and I was curious. The film was "The Silent Scream," which shows by means of ultrasound the aborting of a 12-week fetus. Presidential assistant Faith Ryan Whiteley described the 28-minute film as "a powerful testament for the pro-life position," and indeed it is, though perhaps not so utterly compelling as its most fervent advocates, would like to believe. A special commemorative edition of the film was given to the president, who had already seen it, and videotapes were delivered later that day to every member of Congress and to the justices of the Supreme Court. It is the president's hope, as he said last month, "that if every member of Congress could see this film . . . that Congress would move quickly to end the tragedy of abortion."

Whether one agrees or disagrees with the president, any person or normal sensibilities would have to find the film disturbing—rather the way the television footage of children starving in Ethiopia was disturbing when we first saw it last year. We do not want to hear about fetuses being "torn apart, dismembered, disarticulated, crushed and destroyed," in the words—all the more shocking for their cool delivery—of Dr. Bernard N. Nathanson, a founder of the National Abortion Rights Action League who changed his mind and joined the other side. (He narrates the film and was at the White House to introduce it to a hundred or more

of the faithful, including the Rev. Jerry Falwell, as well as some members of the president's staff and a few journalists.) We do not want to see the gruesome shots of fetuses in trash cans. We do not want to see Ethiopian children starving, either. We want, as they say, everything to be nice, and every child wanted and every family happy, and wars and pestilence and famine to cease.

But life is not a fairy tale, and not everything that happens is nice. The famine in sub-Saharan Africa is not nice. The extreme poverty in which much of the world lives is not nice. Wars which continue to sweep one corner of the planet or another are not nice. Pestilence and death are not nice, nor is terror. As it turns out, life is not a television comedy either, and all these things we might prefer not to see do in fact exist out there and now even assault us from our television screens. The visual image has indeed brought the horror home. If it is no longer possible to claim ignorance of the pain of abortion, as the people behind "The Silent Scream" would claim, it is even less possible to claim ignorance of the terrible cost to human dignity—and in human life—of overpopulation and its attendant misery and suffering.

And yet people try all the time. Many of those most opposed to abortion, for instance, are also most opposed to any other civilized method of population control (except, it sometimes seems, capital punishment). Even the White House has temporarily (perhaps permanently) frozen \$46 million intended for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. It has also cut off \$17 million for the International Planned Parenthood Federation because a very small proportion of its funds helps support abortion clinics in countries where they are legal. And the Agency for International Development's Family Assistance Planning funds have been reduced by \$40 million in the new fiscal year.

It is incredible to me that an administration so sensitive to life in *utero*, and so touched by the sad individual case, can be so seemingly unaware of the horrible checks that the world will impose willy-nilly on unlimited life outside the womb. Surely no one can "like" abortion; but just as surely no one can really like those traditional and exceedingly harsh but effective methods of keeping the world's population within manageable limits: the "natural" scourges of famine, pestilence and war. The screams of those victims are not silent. And if the population of the world soars from its present 5 billion to a projected 12 billion in the next century, no one can reasonably expect those terrible afflictions of humankind to remain at a decent distance from these happy shores. The time for emergency aid is now. The real emergency aid is the aid we are withholding. ●

#### 1983 FIREFIGHTER FATALITIES— 108

#### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on October 4, 1981, the people of the United States dedicated a monument at the National Emergency Center in

Emmitsburg, MD, known as the Fallen Firefighters Memorial. The monument pays tribute to America's firefighters, who had been the bulwark of the Nation's civil defense effort since the founding days of our country. Throughout our history, patriotic Americans have risked their lives to defend their communities against fire and disasters. Therefore, it is only fitting to remember those who have given their lives unselfishly in service to their fellow man.

On Sunday, October 14, 1984, the third annual Fallen Firefighters Memorial ceremony was held at the monument site, honoring those who made the ultimate sacrifice—the sacrifice of their life in an effort to save others—during 1983.

The public participation in the national observance was the greatest attendance—over 700—since the dedication in 1981. Over 27 families of deceased were present on this special day. The observance, as is traditional, started in the campus chapel. The memorial service was concluded at the monument. The 1983 ceremony was particularly notable because of the presence of the U.S. Military Academy Glee Club. All in all it was a most impressive program; therefore, for posterity's sake I am entering the program as it was presented on this special Sunday in October.

It is proper and a privilege for me to bring the names of these everyday patriots to your attention and the attention of the Nation as a permanent record of their honorable and selfless deeds.

#### The list of names follows:

##### 1983 FIREFIGHTER FATALITIES—108

Lonnie L. Franklin, Houston, Texas Fire Department  
James D. Overstreet, Dowling Fire Department, Ozark, Alabama  
Huey Copeland, Wolf Lake Ware Fire Department, Wolf Lake, Illinois  
Herman R. Tidwell, Waxahachie, Texas Fire Department  
Frederick A. Steffen, Frankford Township Fire Department, Branchville, New Jersey  
John H. Marnati, Murphysboro, Illinois Fire Department  
Bernard A. Frechette, Newton, Massachusetts Fire Department  
Joseph F. Shipton, Hamel, Illinois Community Fire Protection District  
William B. Entwistle, New Milford, New Jersey Volunteer Fire Department  
Walter T. Hale, Springfield, Kentucky Fire Department  
Kenneth J. Sobbe, New Lenox, Illinois Fire Protection District  
Vernon A. Gudat, Peoria, Illinois Fire Department  
Keith Farr, Avon, New York Fire Department  
Ernest J. Bergeron, Houma, Louisiana Fire Department  
Hilbert J. Reiner, Muir, Pennsylvania Volunteer Fire Department  
Harold L. Baker, Bristow, Oklahoma Fire Department  
John A. Yoder, Los Angeles County, California Fire Department

Robert E. Spangenberg, Allentown, Pennsylvania Fire Department  
Joseph D. Arnold, Sr., Rural Security Fire Company, Lebanon, Pennsylvania  
James C. Nelson, Sterling Heights, Michigan Fire Department  
Michel S. Chenard, Orange County, California Fire Department  
Richard C. Miller, Menoher Heights Fire Department, Johnstown, Pennsylvania  
Erich J. Buzilow, II, Smithfield Volunteer Fire Company 1, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania  
Leonard J. Farr, Creighton, Missouri Fire District No. 5  
Andrew S. Usyk, Sr., Schuyler Fire Department, Utica, New York  
Dale F. Eyerdorn, Granger Township Fire Department, Medina, Ohio  
Eddie F. Jackson, Pensacola, Florida Fire Department  
Athnel K. Appelberg, Pensacola, Florida Fire Department  
William L. Smothers, USDA Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest, Winchester, Kentucky  
Warren D. Colby, Springfield, Massachusetts Fire Department  
John J. Thompson, Heightstown, New Jersey Engine Company 1  
Albert F. McGovern, Sr., Bridgeport, Connecticut Fire Department  
Thomas Girdley, Crossville, Tennessee Fire Department  
William E. Booth, I, Riverview, Missouri Fire Protection District  
George R. Burton, Parker Colorado Fire Department  
Robert J. McPherson, Beverly, Massachusetts Fire Department  
Harvey C. Wolf, Tyrone, Pennsylvania Fire Police  
Robert W. Raitz, Sr., Holland, Ohio Fire Department  
Gilbert G. Hund, Fullerton, California Fire Department  
Garry S. Kuehner, Yonkers, New York Fire Department  
Robert Wasner, East Orange, New Jersey Fire Department  
Arthur E. Mattson, Jr., Mohegan Fire Company, Uncasville, Connecticut  
Gary Kreski, Livonia, Michigan Fire Department  
Leonard J. Bloodgood, Otisco Fire Department, Tully, New York  
Richard D. Shively, Findlay, Ohio Fire Department  
Donald P. Semyon, Avoca Pennsylvania Hose Company No. 1  
John C. Tyner, Sr., Grays Creek Volunteer Fire Department, Hope Mills, North Carolina  
Robert L. Baltimore, Palm River Volunteer Fire Department, Tampa, Florida  
Herman Peyton, Parker, Arizona Fire Department  
Ernest A. Duquette, Glen Park Fire Department, Watertown, New York  
Lawrence E. Miller, Cherry Creek, New York Fire Department  
Clifton A. Graves, Sunset Whitney Volunteer Fire Department, Rocklin, California  
Arleigh M. Christensen, East Harford, Connecticut Fire Department  
Harold J. Cornell, Saint Marys, West Virginia Fire Department  
David F. Cook, Griffith Volunteer Fire Department, Winston-Salem, North Carolina  
William N. Hammond, General Electric Fire Department, Ft. Edward, New York  
Donald R. Bogash, Riverhead, New York Volunteer Fire Department  
James D. Mahaney, Cairo, West Virginia Fire Department

Lisa Long, Seattle, Washington Fire Department  
David B. Manetzke, Pensacola, Florida Naval Air Station Fire Department  
Barry V. Johnson, Monona, Wisconsin Fire Department  
Lester D. Shaw, Claflin, Kansas Fire District No. 1  
Jeffery L. Dieter, Sr., Ocean City, Maryland Volunteer Fire Department  
Charles A. Crowley, Jr., Hammonton, New Jersey Fire Department  
Lawrence J. Bleichner, Tolono, Illinois Fire Department  
Gregory A. Stauffer, Jefferson Volunteer Fire Company, Codorus, Pennsylvania  
Sidney Brown, Chicago, Illinois Fire Department  
Eric D. Fitzgerald, George McMurtly Fire Company, Vandergrift, Pennsylvania  
Richard D. Dixon, Chillicothe, Missouri Fire Department  
William J. Ford, New York City Fire Department, Brooklyn, New York  
Henry D. Salas, Pasadena, California Fire Department  
Keith L. Lemmons, Bureau of Land Management, Carson City, Nevada  
Gene A. Ahrendt, USDA Forest Service, Big Horn National Forest, Sheridan, Wyoming  
Robert P. Cogan, Maplewood, New Jersey Fire Department  
Michael P. McCarthy, Morningside, Maryland Volunteer Fire Department  
Jackie R. Gober, Dekalb County Fire Department, Decatur, Georgia  
Edwin S. Irwin, Harding County Rural Fire District No. 2, Nara Visa, New Mexico  
Edmund A. Chrosniak, Buffalo, New York, Fire Department  
Peter J. D'Abrosca, Cranston, Rhode Island Fire Department  
Frederick W. Mayberry, Silverdale, Pennsylvania Fire Company  
Alan E. Jones, New Rochelle, New York Fire Department  
John L. McDonnell, Daintree, Massachusetts Fire Department  
Smith Carroll, Barbourville, Kentucky Fire Department  
William J. Mahoney, Portsmouth, Virginia Naval Shipyard Fire Department  
Ellis A. Williams, Jr., Dade County Fire Department, Miami, Florida  
Edward T. Mosko, Dearborn, Michigan Fire Department  
Edward J. Donovan, Boston, Massachusetts Fire Department  
Arthur L. Cassel, Jr., Newton Falls, New York Volunteer Fire Department  
Calvin L. Steve, District of Columbia Fire Department, Washington, DC  
Jerry V. Litell, Sacramento, California Fire Department  
Wayne M. Turpin, Fairmount, Illinois—Vance Township Fire Department  
Michael J. Blanchard, Sr., Southbridge, Massachusetts Fire Department  
Duane P. Dress, Put-in-Bay, Ohio Volunteer Fire Department  
Bruce E. Mettler, Put-in-Bay, Ohio Volunteer Fire Department  
Michael L. Sweeney, Put-in-Bay, Ohio Volunteer Fire Department  
Donald C. Lund, Clearwater, Florida Fire Department  
Glenn E. McCoog, P.O.L. Volunteer Fire Company, Wayne, New Jersey  
Jerald J. Hise, Los Angeles County, California Fire Department  
Arthur E. Gurule, Los Alamos, New Mexico Fire Department



Charles L. Drenth, Lyle, Minnesota Fire Department

Raymond C. Hickman, New Bloomington, Ohio Volunteer Fire Department

Michael G. Catanzaro, Buffalo, New York Fire Department

Michael L. Austin, Buffalo, New York Fire Department

Matthew E. Colpoys, Buffalo, New York Fire Department

James C. Lickfeld, Buffalo, New York Fire Department

Anthony J. Waszkielewicz, Buffalo, New York Fire Department

Leon Morris, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Fire Department

Hubert W. Golden, Bismark Comm. Fire Protection District, Danville, Illinois

## THE 67TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

### HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. HOWARD. Like the other Baltic republics, Estonia realized its independence just after World War I, only to have it taken away a generation later as Stalin, in complicity with Nazi Germany, sliced up Eastern Europe under the auspices of the then "secret" protocols to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. In the years since the Soviet seizure of Estonia and the other free ethnically distinct nations, Moscow has pursued a cold, calculated policy of Russification, a policy wholly inconsistent with the Soviet constitution.

We can only conclude from Soviet policy in Estonia that Moscow's duplicity toward Soviet citizens extends to matters of autonomy as well. Only by raising its standards of conduct to the level of other civilized nations can the U.S.S.R. legitimately claim great nation status. Until then the Soviet Union will remain simply a heavily armed colossus, afraid to address the legitimate aspirations of distinct nations within its own borders and unable to earn the respect of the international community.

As Americans, it is not our preference but our duty to express solidarity with all people for whom the light of freedom is a fervent dream, a yearning of the spirit amidst a systematically repressive reality. We are brothers with the Estonian people, brothers by virtue of the freedom we cherish and the freedom they so desire. ●

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—TOPIC OF NEW BOOK BY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM CLAY

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, thank you for providing me with this opportunity to inform my colleagues of the upcoming book by the Gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. CLAY] on capital punishment in America. Tentatively entitled, "Kill or Be Killed," the book includes cleverly presented arguments against the death penalty.

After it is published, I know that the book will be the topic of discussion by both advocates and opponents of capital punishment. This thought-provoking book promises to be of significant interest to people around the globe.

In anticipation of the completion and publication of the book, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch ran an article in its January 28, 1985 edition. At this time, I submit the aforementioned article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Congressman WILLIAM CLAY on his upcoming book.

The article follows:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Jan. 28, 1985]

#### CLAY'S DEATH PENALTY CRUSADE BECOMING A BOOK

(By Bill Lambrecht)

("Good evening, I am John Smith in our Cleveland studio, bringing you the latest report on the latest government homicide. Today Dorothy Falwell, age 16, white, 5-foot-2, 122 pounds, became the 610th person executed in the U.S. this year.")

WASHINGTON.—The above is not a snippet of a screenplay or a passage from some futuristic novel. It comes from the chapter called "Why Not Public Executions?" in an almost-done book by a would-be author: Rep. William L. Clay, D-St. Louis.

Clay quietly has devoted hundreds of hours during the past year putting together a book, his first such effort. Its subject is one of his favorites during his 16 years in Congress: the wrongs of capital punishment.

The book, tentatively called "Kill or Be Killed," is non-fiction, a treatise of Clay's strong beliefs. He has more than 200 pages in nearly polished form, and he plans to finish his last revisions within two months, he said during an interview last week. He made available some of the chapters.

Clay's dedication to the writing might surprise some of those who know of his reputation, right or wrong, as one who moves about among issues but leaves details to others.

He has approached his book purposefully, reading hundreds of articles in recent months. Sometimes he sits over his electric typewriter in his home in Maryland until 3 a.m. or later, he said.

"I feel good when I write, but I admit I have to keep rewriting to get it like I want it," Clay said.

During Congress' light schedule of late, he has been working almost nonstop on the book from Friday mornings through Monday nights, he said.

The result is a fat sheath of typewritten pages stuffed into a black leather binder. He scribbles notes and editing changes in the margins. Then he gets a new version typed and goes over it again.

Clay plans to start looking for a publisher soon, he said. A friend in the book business told him recently that he might find some difficulty finding an audience. But Clay is undaunted.

"If I have to, I'll publish it myself," he said.

"The all-male, all-black jury found little Dorothy Falwell guilty of luring the victim, Willie Bobo, black male, 250-pound construction worker, into a deserted, wooded area, robbing him of his week's salary and crushing his head with a baseball bat."

Clay writes his own column for small newspapers in his district; most members of Congress delegate that task. Clay says the book came about almost by accident. About two years ago, Clay began preparing a speech for the House floor against a bill for the death penalty. He won praise from colleagues for his remarks, he recalled last week.

Soon after, Clay had to give a speech in St. Louis. He chose the death penalty as the topic. The clips and photocopies on his desk began to grow.

It helps, of course, to have the run of the world's biggest library, the Library of Congress. To members of Congress, the library delivers. The mounds of paper on his desk grew. Before long, the material had outgrown the speech.

Reflected and footnoted in the draft of his book are newspaper and magazine stories, serious works of theology, historical material and essayists like Albert Camus. For Clay, it's almost like being back at St. Louis University, where he got a degree in history and political science in 1953.

Recently, Clay sought to interview some inmates on death row in Virginia. They refused. But Clay said he would try to talk with others.

Throughout the draft are Clay's beliefs, stated strongly, that the death penalty is barbaric, ineffective as a crime deterrent and administered to the lower classes.

"There has never been a rich person put to death in this country," Clay remarked last week.

"Now we go to Roger Brown, our field reporter, at the scene of the execution. . . . Yes John, I will attempt to vocalize for the 40 million viewers exactly what took place here at the Ohio State Bastille. Let the tape start to run. The executioner is now putting the noose over Little Dorothy's head. . . ."

In his narrative of the public hanging, Clay tries to demonstrate the brutality of the death penalty. He mocks justice and makes his characters as bizarre as possible to make his points.

Clay writes of executions in 19th-century India, in which the condemned were strapped to the hind leg of an elephant and crushed to death. "Some argue nothing so gory could possibly happen in the U.S.," Clay wrote. "But in fact it did happen here. It happened less than 45 years ago in the great state of Missouri."

He then related the true story of Cleo Wright, a black man arrested in Sikeston, Mo., in the killing of the wife of an army sergeant. Wright was shot three times by police and taken to a hospital. A mob broke into the hospital and dragged him away, hooking his knees over the rear bumper of an automobile. Wright was dragged through

town and then soaked with gasoline and ignited.

Clay goes on to make his case that all who believe in the death penalty should be required to observe when it is carried out.

"The playing of the national anthem, the raising of the flag, the beating of the drums and, of course, selective readings from the Old Testament will befit the spectacle. Popcorn for the children, beer for the adults, cheerleaders and scorecards to identify the players will be required.

"The president of the U.S. will feel compelled to call the jury foreman, the governor and the executioner to offer his congratulations."

"Now Warden Henry Georing VIII is giving the nod to proceed. He is cutting the springs, which will set off the trap. Oh, oh, Little Dorothy just hit the bottom and you can see that she is fighting, pulling on the straps, wheezing, whistling. She seems to be trying to get air." ●

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, when our grandmothers and grandfathers used to sit down and talk about their lives, they weren't just telling tales. Rather they were following a long line of historians who passed their precious knowledge from generation to generation using the most expressive instrument created: the human voice.

This knowledge is power. Because when you know where you come from, you know who you are. Our grandparents knew this, so did W.E.B. Dubois, Sojourner Truth, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and Martin Luther King, Jr. They also knew how important it was that this knowledge continue to be handed down. Black History Month is a reminder for us to learn from the past. For through black history, the voices of the past speak to us personally, asking us what have we done, what are we doing, and what are we prepared to do to ensure that the slaves, activists and martyrs did not dream and die in vain.

On this level, history is what Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the father of black history, called the clarified experience of people. Dr. Woodson wrote this about the black past:

The achievements of the Negro properly set forth will crown him as a factor in early human progress and a maker of modern civilization. He has supplied the demand for labor of a large area of our country . . . he has given the nation a poetic stimulus, he has developed the most popular music of the modern era, and he has preserved in its purity the brotherhood taught by Jesus of Nazareth. In his native country, moreover, he produced in the ancient world a civilization contemporaneous with that of the nations of the early Mediterranean, he influenced the cultures then cast in the crucible of time, and he taught the modern world

the use of the iron by which service and initiative have remade the universe. Must we let this generation continue ignorant of these eloquent facts?

Dr. Woodson believed that such an observance of black history would afford all Americans the opportunity to learn, recognize and appreciate the role of black Americans. We are all too familiar with the contributions made by Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln. But how many of us know that in 1909, Mathew Henson, a black man, planted the American flag at the North Pole; or that the second book published by a woman in America was written by a black woman, Phillis Wheatley, in 1773; or that Dr. Daniel Hale Williams performed the first successful heart operation in 1893; or that 17 years ago, Thurgood Marshall was appointed Justice to the Supreme Court.

These are living testimonies of the voices of the black past, who speak to us from slavery and segregation, which tell us among other things, that nothing—neither reactionaries, nor temporary political and economic setbacks—can destroy the American dream, if we keep the faith of our grandfathers and grandmothers and put our hands to the plow and hold on.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that a good number of my colleagues recognize these eloquent words by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., when he spoke about the future of black Americans:

We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now, because I've been to the mountaintop. . . . And I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land.

As we pause to recognize the black men and women who have contributed to the development of America's economic, cultural and social heritage, we must bear in mind that now is the time to honor the past, as well as a time to look ahead to many more accomplishments in the future. Knowing and understanding the history of black Americans is a must if we are ever to fully appreciate the total American historical experience. ●

**NO INDIVIDUAL AND NO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY IS ABOVE THE LAW**

**HON. CARLISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, equality under the law is a primary concern for all of us. Citizens are required to obey just laws in the same ways as Federal agencies are bound to adhere to the law. But sometimes the system breaks down.

On July 25, 1984, the House Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee, which I chair, held a hearing on the refusal of the National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] to comply with directives to submit employment information, required by law, to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC], which is the lead agency in the Federal Government to oversee employment and affirmative action issues.

During that hearing, we were told by EEOC Chairman Clarence Thomas that NEH was joined by the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department in a blatant refusal to submit employment goals and timetables for their agencies as mandated by section 717 of title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act as amended. This law forbids discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Currently, 110 Federal agencies are required to file an annual submission of these goals and timetables; 107 agencies have done so.

The NEH is currently headed by William Bennett who has been nominated for Secretary of the Department of Education.

To remedy this problem, I have introduced H.R. 781. Its main purpose is to promptly provide the EEOC with the necessary power to subpoena information relating to employment practices from any officer or employee of any Federal department or agency who seeks to evade or defy the law requiring such officer or employee to provide such information to the Commission.

My bill, H.R. 781, applies specifically to section 717, title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Without such data, it is impossible for EEOC to compare an agency's performance with prior years so that it can determine whether there has been progress or regression in hiring practices.

In his testimony before our subcommittee, Chairman Thomas stated that: "There is no legitimate question with regard to the Commission's authority to seek information it deems appropriate." However, he noted that his agency lacked the necessary appropriate sanctions to require compliance from delinquent Federal agencies. "I think that Congress could simply give us some enforcement provisions. There aren't any now," Chairman Thomas said.

H.R. 781 will correct this unintentional oversight that occurred when Congress approved the reorganization plan of 1978, which created EEOC.

Should any Federal employee refuse to comply with the subpoena, the EEOC would be empowered to request a court order seeking compliance. If the recalcitrant individual still chose



to ignore the court order, he or she could be held in contempt of court.

Under the legal authority of subpoena power, sanctions for contempt of court can include fines and imprisonment.

In a democracy such as exists in the United States, no person or institution is above the laws of the land. We are not free to pick and choose which we will obey and which we will ignore. The goals and timetables requirements specified by the Civil Rights law apply to all 110 Federal agencies.

H.R. 781 will provide the tools to EEOC to seek this essential compliance with the law.●

#### FREE TRADE ZONE FOR SMALL BUSINESS

#### HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, over the last decade, the United States has run trade deficits in every year but one. The trade deficit for 1984 topped \$123 billion and projections for 1985 are just as gloomy.

Although our capital accounts have offset to some extent the effects of these huge deficits, we are not trading enough. Year in and year out, we are not exporting our goods to the world at the same rate that we are bringing products into our country.

#### CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS

When we look at the structure of our exporting community, we find that less than 2,000 major companies account for over 80 percent of our exports. If we are going to strengthen our export performance over the long-run and bring our exports more in line with our imports, then we must look to where growth can occur.

The Grace Commission found that 82 percent of the new jobs created in the United States come from companies employing less than 100 people. Small and medium-sized business create six times as many jobs as large businesses.

I believe that if we are going to change the trade deficit statistics, we have to start making it more feasible for the smaller company to enter the export market. America's entrepreneurs are an incredible resource to our economy. They supply the bulk of employment in this country and they supply an endless stream of new products, innovations, and technologies. Firms with less than 1,000 employees generate 24 times as many technological innovations per research dollar as do businesses with over 10,000 employees. Small business is the backbone of our communities. Free enterprise and entrepreneurship are the staples of democracy.

#### CALL FOR A GLOBAL FREE TRADE ZONE

Therefore, I am introducing today a resolution which calls on the President to initiate negotiations with our trading partners to obtain a global free trade zone for independently owned small business. Until such time as there is general worldwide free trade, I believe it desirable to look for opportunities to create pockets of free trade.

If we are serious about expanding small business participation in world trade, tariff reductions would be one way to offset the extra complexity and risk inherent for small business exporters. A precedent for tariff preferences has already been established by this Congress and other nations through the generalized system of preferences [GSP].

Our economy as well as the world economy stands to benefit from a global free trade zone for small business. We can significantly ameliorate our trade deficit by attracting more American companies into the international trading arena. A free trade zone targeted to independently-owned small business will help foster free enterprise and entrepreneurship around the world. It is an important U.S. foreign policy objective to encourage the healthy growth of an active private sector, particularly in the developing world. It is the private sector, not State-owned enterprises that creates a constituency for democratic institutions.

Many of us are concerned about the growing trade deficit and frankly I fear a clamor for protectionist actions. I believe that we stand more to gain by focusing our efforts on expanding trade not limiting trade. We all have much to gain by a multilateral reduction in tariffs for independently owned small business. I hope that my colleagues will join me in calling for this approach.●

#### DISMANTLE THE SBA

#### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, this morning, I spoke out in support of the administration's proposal to dismantle the Small Business Administration. I would like to submit the following Forbes article from February 11 as additional food for thought. It provides a good insight into who the SBA's constituency really is.

#### REST IN PEACE?

(By Gary Slutsker)

Not all government agencies live forever. The forthcoming bare-bones Reagan budget will surely recommend a quick death for the Small Business Administration. David

Stockman figures he'll save \$1.6 billion by closing its 4,000-employee agency and selling its portfolio. By Washington standards, \$1.6 billion is small potatoes. And SBA Administrator James Sanders, a former insurance executive, is hardly a heavy hitter. Even the SBA's supporters are quick to cite its problems.

The irony is that even though the SBA has lots of friends, few are small businessmen. Ask David Weatherup, for example, if he would miss the agency, and you get a flat no. He built Syracuse, N.Y.-based Central Fence of Cny, Inc., which has annual revenues of \$2 million, without going to the government for help. Sure, he needs credit, but Weatherup borrows from the bank, not from Washington. "The SBA is a last resort," he says.

Weatherup's experience isn't atypical. When the National Federation of Independent Business polled members last June, nearly 70% had never even contacted the SBA, and 80% said the agency had a neutral or negative effect on their businesses.

SBA funds are generally available to any business with 500 or fewer employees and that has been denied credit by two banks. In 1984 the agency made 1,676 direct loans, worth \$104 million, and issued \$2.5 billion in loan guarantees. Congress calculates that up to a quarter of all SBA companies default. No wonder critics call the agency's customers "the cream of the crap."

The SBA, which was created in 1953 to aid and assist small companies, does more than simply lend money. Supporters say its most effective component may be the Office of Advocacy, charged with lobbying for small business within the government. The office also helps small companies get government contracts.

But critics snipe at many other SBA activities. The agency's disaster relief function could easily be administered elsewhere. Also, the SBA already lets a few so-called preferred banks hand out government loan guarantees—eliminating a function handled largely by the agency's own lending officers. Why not privatize this whole process? Since bankers usually are liable for 10% of the value of all guaranteed loans, they aren't likely to lavish funds on bad risks.

Small Business Investment Companies—venture capital firms the agency regulates and makes loans to—could also easily be privatized. For example, one proposal recommends creating a semipublic company to raise money and act as a bank for SBICs. Its role would be similar to Fannie Mae's participation in the mortgage market. Loans to SBICs amounted to \$160 million annually in each of the past three years and may well rise to \$265 million in the year ending Sept. 30. That's still a minuscule amount when compared with the total \$3.1 billion of venture capital raised by private partnerships in 1984.

Many of the SBA's training and management assistance programs, moreover, duplicate services provided by private groups. Typical are grants to universities that try to help small companies. Not a great idea, says John Sloan, NFIB's executive director, who favors massive cuts while keeping the agency alive: "Local businessmen don't want to go to academics for management advice."

Despite such criticisms, the SBA still has powerful friends. Where? Look first on Capitol Hill. Without an SBA to oversee, the Senate Small Business Committee, run by Senators Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.) and Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), would lose power

and prestige. The same goes for the House committee.

Then there are the banks that use SBA guarantees to make loans and the Wall Street firms that trade the guaranteed portion of the loans. The total market value in SBA guarantees is about \$600 million per year.

The fundamental issue at stake is that lots of things have changed in the 30 years since the SBA was created. With so much interest today in venture capital and the entrepreneurial spirit, the need for cheerleading from the SBA is greatly reduced. The agency has earned an unfortunate reputation around many successful small businesses for being a sucker for a hard-luck story. Better, says Weatherup of Central Fence, if government looked at the big picture. "There should be more assistance to the companies that are succeeding than the ones that are losers," he concludes.

Not a bad idea.●

#### ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

##### HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, February 24, 1985, marked the 67th anniversary of Estonian independence. I am pleased to rise in Congress as I have in previous years to join with my colleagues, Estonian Americans, and Estonians throughout the world in commemorating the anniversary and in showing support for the struggle of the brave people of this Baltic State against Soviet domination.

Estonia has a proud, yet tragic history in the 20th century. After World War I, Estonia proclaimed itself an independent, democratic nation. Although invaded that same year, 1918, by Soviet armies, the people of that small country were able to wage a successful war of independence and repulse the Soviets in February 1920. For the next 20 years, Estonians lived as a free people.

The country thrived during this period making great progress and industrial enterprise. The gross national product doubled. Estonian literature and culture flourished, as did human rights. Estonia became the first nation in the world to grant its minorities autonomy through government-subsidized ethnic schools.

However, economic progress and social tolerance were ended in the summer of 1939 by the pact between Hitler and Stalin which allowed the Baltic States to come under the Soviet sphere of influence. The Soviets consequently annexed Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, incorporating them into the U.S.S.R. in 1940.

For the last two generations, the country has been under Soviet domination. Through deportation, execution, and emigration, the small nation has suffered a tragic loss of its people: In the 1940's, one-third of the popula-

tion was lost. Russification, the imposition of Russian language, culture, and the influx of Russian peoples, has also challenged the country's endurance. But Estonians at home and abroad have struggled bravely and successfully to retain their culture and traditions. And I have been greatly impressed with the enthusiasm of Americans of Estonian descent in carrying on the culture and traditions of their broad heritage.

Today, as we observe with admiration and concern the struggle of the people of Afghanistan, a more recent acquisition to the Soviet sphere of oppression, our sense of the plight of people in all captive nations is sharpened. Yet it is extremely heartening for all oppressed peoples to see that the national consciousness of the Estonian people has not faded, but is even more resolute, especially in the face of ongoing Soviet aggression and imperialism.

Therefore, we, in Congress, shall continue to call for individual freedom and self-determination in Estonia and other captive nations until the people of these brave countries are once again free.●

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CONTINUE AND AMEND THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION (FSC) PROGRAM

##### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend and amend the vitally important Federal Supplemental Compensation [FSC] Program. FSC pays supplemental unemployment compensation to jobless workers who have exhausted their regular State unemployment benefits and any extended benefits [EB] they may be eligible for. The current FSC Program is set to expire on March 31, 1985, just 5 short weeks from now. In the other body, Senator CARL LEVIN is introducing identical legislation.

In the fall of 1983, when the Congress last extended the FSC Program, I believe two points were made clear in testimony before the committee and in debate on this floor. First, in times of severe economic distress, a supplemental benefit program is critical to assist the long-term unemployed. Second, the permanently authorized Extended Benefit [EB] Program, which was designed to assist States with high unemployment, is no longer working as Congress intended, leaving a dangerous vacuum in the social safety net. I strongly believe that both of these points are as true today as they were in 1983.

It is certainly true that unemployment has declined in the past year and a half, but the current economic expansion has, unfortunately, left many States behind. Five States, Alabama, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and West Virginia are still suffering from double-digit unemployment rates. Another six have unemployment rates over 9 percent, almost 2 full points above the national rate. In the week of January 26 of this year, 327,000 individuals across the country had exhausted all of their regular State unemployment compensation and were collecting FSC benefits. In my home State of Michigan, where unemployment has stubbornly refused to fall below 11 percent, 17,400 people currently depend on FSC payments. In the first week of February, 2,600 more individuals exhausted their State benefits and were forced to file for FSC. There is no doubt that endless unemployment benefits are not the solution to long-term joblessness, but it is also true that in States with very high unemployment rates, the simple fact is workers will need more time to find a job. Supplemental benefits provide that extra time.

The EB Program, the frontline defense for economically distressed States, has become all but defunct. Only two States are currently providing extended benefits, and of the six States with double-digit unemployment, only one is paying EB. Through much of last year, not a single State had triggered on EB, despite persistently high unemployment in many areas. I believe the evidence is overwhelming that the EB Program in its present form does not, and cannot, respond appropriately to periods of severe labor market distress.

For these reasons, I believe it is imperative for the Congress to devise a workable Supplemental Compensation Program prior to the expiration of the FSC Program next month and several bills have been introduced to accomplish this. Instead of allowing the only working Supplemental Benefit Program to expire, we should take the opportunity of the current economic expansion to rationalize the system.

Mr. Speaker, I am also aware of the difficulty in enacting a comprehensive reform package. If this is not possible, then the current FSC Program should be amended to ensure that the States with the highest unemployment levels are eligible for the greatest number of weeks. This past month, the State of Michigan fell from 14 to 12 benefit weeks, even as the State's total unemployment rate rose four-tenths of 1 percent to 11.0 percent. For this reason, I am introducing legislation to extend the FSC Program for 18 months, until September 30, 1986.

This legislation would maintain the current benefit structure of 14, 12, 10,



and 8 weeks. It would, however, make two major changes to the current program. First, the anchor date for the long-term insured unemployment rate [LIUR] would be moved forward 1 year to January 1, 1983. While the impact of this change is to lower the LIUR for most States, I believe it is justified if the program is to be extended for an additional year and one-half.

Second, the bill would substitute a total unemployment rate [TUR] trigger for the current 13-week insured unemployment rate [IUR] trigger for the 11 largest States. The total unemployment rate is the familiar measure of unemployment that we have all come to know so well during the past recession. The insured unemployment rate is the measure of unemployment that is used to trigger on the two Federal unemployment compensation programs [EB and FSCI]. The IUR includes only those unemployed workers who are currently collecting regular State benefits. It does not include the long-term unemployed who have exhausted their State benefits, nor does it include those who for one reason or another are unable to qualify for benefits. Thus the IUR is typically several points lower than the TUR measure.

This change is made for two reasons. First, the divergence of the TUR and the IUR in recent years has made this second number a less reliable measure of labor market distress, the concept that trigger numbers are designed to measure. Second, the TUR is at present statistically reliable for any given month in only the 11 largest States. Therefore the IUR/LIUR trigger of current law is maintained for the 39 smaller States.

The basis of this proposal is that supplemental benefits should be available if, first, a State's unemployment rate is very high, or second, a State has been suffering from high, if not acute, unemployment levels for an extended period of time and, finally, third, a State's eligibility should be determined by the best available measure of labor market distress. The IUR, and where appropriate the TUR, provides a snapshot picture of the current unemployment situation in a given State. The alternative measure, the LIUR, provides a longer perspective, with somewhat lower thresholds.

Mr. Speaker, we must remember that behind all the numbers and statistics, lie real people with real needs. Unemployment is still raging in far too many parts of this Nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in seeking to continue the FSC Program.●

#### WARRANT OFFICER EQUAL APPOINTMENT ACT

#### HON. MARVIN LEATH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. LEATH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation designed to correct certain inequities that exist between warrant officers of the Army and Air Force and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The existing statute, 10 U.S.C. 55, states, in essence, that Army and Air Force regular chief warrant officers will be appointed by warrant by the service Secretary while those of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard will be made by commission " \* \* \* by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Army warrant officers—the Air Force does not currently utilize warrant officers—because of the nature of their appointments experience certain disadvantages not common to their Navy contemporaries.

Army warrant officers may not administer oaths of reenlistment.

Army warrant officers may not administer oaths—unless serving as adjutants or assistant adjutants.

Army warrant officers may not be identified as commanding officer even when in command—warrant officers command all Army bands and vessels as well as many dispensaries and health clinics.

Appointment of warrant officers by commission will assist in appointment, as required, of selected chief warrant officers in the grade of captain within the restraints of the "10/20 rule." The 10/20 rule states that to retire as a commissioned officer an individual must have served at least 10 years on active duty in a commissioned status. Because most warrant officers will have over 10 years of total active Federal service before they would be considered for appointment to captain, it has not been possible for them to complete 10 years of commissioned service before achieving retirement eligibility. Since the proposed change would cause regular chief warrant officers' service to be commissioned service for legal purposes, attaining 10 years of commissioned service would no longer pose a problem.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity to explain the legislation and encourage my colleagues to support this effort.●

#### PORTERVILLE SCHOOL WALK

#### HON. CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, the Statue of Liberty has served as a symbol of welcome to returning Americans and to newcomers to our land for nearly 100 years. A gift from the people of France, it is now undergoing a much-needed restoration so that it can continue its mission as a beacon of freedom in New York Harbor.

Nearly 3,000 miles away from New York Harbor the students in Mrs. Darlene Byars' second grade class at Westfield School in Porterville, CA, in my district are joining millions of Americans and others in the voluntary effort to finance the restoration of Miss Liberty, estimated to cost \$230 million.

To help to raise money, the students in Mrs. Byars' class are walking the distance between their school in Porterville and the Statue of Liberty. Although they never stray from the campus of Westfield School, their walking has taken them as far as the mileage between Porterville and New Mexico. They hope "to arrive" at the statue sometime in May.

Porterville citizens, community organizations, and businesses are sponsoring the students in amounts of 10 cents to \$1 per mile. When the walk is completed, the students hope they shall have raised over \$1,000 to aid in the restoration.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of these young people and their teacher for what they are doing to aid in restoring a valued national treasure, and I hope that publication of this report will inspire others to join in similar efforts.

It is a most pleasing expression of patriotism.●

#### H.R. 1082 RESTORES DEATH PENALTY FOR ESPIONAGE

#### HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, on February 7, 1985, I introduced H.R. 1082, the Omnibus Intelligence and Security Improvements Act. Title VI of the bill restores the death sentence as a potential penalty for espionage and treason. The bill would revitalize the treason and espionage death sentence provisions which are already contained in the Federal Criminal Code, but which have not been imposed since the Supreme Court invalidated the death penalty for procedural reasons in 1972. The bill establishes comprehensive,

fair, and constitutional procedures for imposing the death penalty upon those who intentionally inflict grave damage upon the security of the American people by committing treason or espionage.

I believe that the potential imposition of the death penalty would deter individuals from spying within the United States for hostile foreign powers. The events of the past few years have proved that our espionage laws are not strong enough to deter espionage when they are not backed up by the risk of the death penalty.

A quick review of recent publicly known spy cases shows that spies working for hostile foreign powers present a great danger to the security of the United States, and shows that those spies are quite active despite our existing espionage laws.

In 1976, CIA officer David Barnett became a secret agent for the Soviet KGB. Barnett gave the Soviets, among other things, the identities of CIA covert personnel. Barnett sold himself and U.S. secrets to the KGB for \$92,600. The FBI caught him in 1980; he was convicted and is in prison.

In 1978, the FBI arrested Ronald Humphrey, a U.S. Information Agency employee, on espionage charges for transmitting classified defense information to the Communist Government of Vietnam. He was convicted.

Thereafter, Christopher Boyce, an employee of a major CIA contractor, gave CIA communications secrets to the Soviets. He was caught and convicted. Boyce is the subject of the recent movie "The Falcon and the Snowman," which depicts his acts of disloyalty.

In 1978, disaffected CIA employee William Kampiles sold the top secret manual on a super-secret U.S. reconnaissance satellite to the KGB. He was caught and convicted.

A defense contractor employee, William Holden Bell, gave top secret information about major U.S. weapons systems to the Soviet bloc. He was convicted in 1981.

In 1982, Richard Craig Smith, when he was an Army counterintelligence officer, allegedly was actually a double agent working for the KGB, providing information to the Soviets on U.S. secret agents. That case is currently under prosecution.

In 1983, the FBI captured James Durward Harper, who admitted selling to the Polish intelligence service classified information concerning U.S. ICBM's and ballistic missile defense technology.

In 1984, the FBI arrested one of its own—FBI agent Richard Miller—who allegedly sold to Soviet agents the FBI's classified counterintelligence manual. That case is currently under prosecution.

Also in 1984, the FBI arrested Karl Koecher, who while a CIA employee,

allegedly passed classified information to the Czechoslovakian intelligence service. That case is currently under prosecution.

Again in 1984, the FBI arrested Thomas Cavanagh, an employee of a major defense contractor, for allegedly attempting to sell America's secret stealth technology to FBI agents he thought were KGB agents.

I do not cite these particular cases to say that any of these people, if or as convicted, deserves the death penalty. That is for judges and juries to decide based on particular evidence and particular circumstances in particular cases.

I would note that I have only mentioned recent espionage prosecutions involving disloyal, or allegedly disloyal, Americans who had access to sensitive U.S. secrets; this is by no means a complete list of recent U.S. espionage cases. I have cited the examples of disloyal, or allegedly disloyal, Americans because they show that we have an extremely serious espionage problem. The security of this Nation is at risk.

The litany of espionage disasters of the past 6 years ought to be enough to make anybody understand that we have a serious and growing security problem in the United States and that our espionage laws are not working as they should. The existing espionage statutes and penalties do not suffice to deter the espionage which threatens the security of our Nation.

Title VI of H.R. 1082, by establishing constitutional procedures allowing imposition of the espionage and treason death penalty which is already on the books, will improve the deterrent effect of our espionage laws. Disloyal individuals who damage the security of the American people for their own personal gain by selling America's vital defense secrets to hostile foreign powers may think twice if they know it could cost them their lives.●

#### TRIBUTE TO ERNIE AND JEAN HAHN

#### HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, if you and my colleagues were to travel to the Coachella Valley today, you would find the involvement of Ernie and Jean Hahn in many charitable organizations and nonprofit institutions. In fact, for 35 years, the Hahns, working together and separately, have touched the lives of thousands of people through their good works. Fittingly, the recipients of the 1984 Coachella Valley Humanitarian Award will be Ernie and Jean. On Monday, March 18, 1985, many of their friends and admirers will gather in Rancho Mirage to honor them.

The Hahns are particularly well known for their work on behalf of the Eisenhower Medical Center, where Ernie is a founding trustee and continues to serve as a member of the executive committee. Jean is also a member and past vice president of the auxiliary. They are major benefactors of the Eisenhower Medical Center, and twice have been cochairpersons of the fund-raising Bob Hope Classic Ball.

It is a wonder that Ernie and Jean have time to eat or sleep. They are also well known for their support of the Palm Springs Desert Museum, where Jean serves as a trustee, and where they have again been major benefactors. Ernie is chairman of the museum's foundation campaign, and Jean is cochairman of its endowment campaign.

Is that the extent of their active involvement in the community? No, indeed. They have been major supporters of the Bob Hope Cultural Center, where Jean serves as a member of the theater management board. They have also been involved in helping the Family YMCA of the Desert, the Foundation for the Retarded, the Palm Desert Senior Citizens Center, the Indio Public Library, the California Nature Conservancy, the Bighorn Research Institute, St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, and the Temple Sinai Community Center. Does the list end here? No. Add the Desert Symphony, the Braille Institute, the American Cancer Society, and the Palm Springs Humane Society, among many others.

In 1946, Ernie founded the Hahn-St. John General Contracting Co. in Hawthorne, CA, which in 1956 became Ernest W. Hahn, Inc., now known as Nuhahn, Inc. His companies have built more than 40 regional shopping centers across the Nation. He and Jean have shared their success time and time again, and they have been tireless in their humanitarian efforts. I am sure you and my colleagues join me in saluting two great Americans: Ernie and Jean Hahn.●

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to official business I was not present for rollcall No. 12. Had I been present, I would have voted "no".●



CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HON. PETER SCARPELLI, SR. OF NUTLEY, NJ—ESTEEMED BUSINESSMAN, COMMUNITY LEADER AND GREAT AMERICAN

### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 7, a prominent group of concerned citizens from labor, business, civic, and community organizations will gather together in testimony to an esteemed businessman, community leader and good friend, the Honorable Peter Scarpelli, Sr., whose lifetime of service to the people of the township of Nutley and its surrounding communities has truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues will want to join with me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations to Peter Scarpelli and share great pride in the success of his long dynamic and active leadership in public affairs with his good wife Celia; their sons Peter, Ralph, and Vito; and eight grandchildren as they celebrate this milestone of achievement in their family endeavors.

There is much that can be said of Peter Scarpelli and his lifetime of achievements in service to people. He has been a resident of Nutley for 49 years and an esteemed businessman in the community for over four decades. He is president of the Scarpelli Landscaping and Industrial Maintenance Co. and has served as superintendent of parks and public property of the township of Nutley.

Mr. Speaker, the quality of leadership and sincerity of purpose that Peter Scarpelli has imparted to our people in the political, civic, and business world are mirrored in his many accomplishments and the warmth of his friendship that have won him the confidence and support of all of us who have the good fortune to know him.

He was a major bulwark of strength in the Democratic Party from his early days in its organizational structure and throughout his leadership endeavors as a ward leader in Essex County and president of the Nutley Democratic Club.

Peter Scarpelli has brought great honor and prestige to the township of Nutley with his lifetime of good works and we are particularly proud of his compassion, dedication, and untiring efforts on behalf of our young people. He has strongly supported sports programs for our youth in Nutley donating his personal services as well as those of his company to the organization of the Little League Program and the care and maintenance of its athletic

fields. He is a founder of, and active in the Peter Scarpelli Civic Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Italian American Club, the Elks, the Irish-American Club and a member of the Holy Family Church in Nutley.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed appropriate that we reflect upon the deeds and achievements of our people who have contributed to the quality of our way of life here in America and I am pleased to call your attention to Peter Scarpelli's standards of excellence in working to improve the quality of life for the people of our community, State, and Nation. As we gather together on March 7 in tribute to the quality of his leadership and sincerity of purpose dedicated to service-to-people, we do indeed salute a distinguished citizen, outstanding community leader and great American, the Honorable Peter Scarpelli, Sr. of Nutley, NJ.●

### TRIBUTE TO TAYLOR M. QUINN

### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Taylor M. Quinn, a man noted for his tough compliance stance on matters affecting the quality and safety of the Nation's food and cosmetic supply, retired from the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] this February, after 34 years of dedicated Government service.

Mr. Quinn's retirement is considered at FDA as "the passing of an era." He has always been highly respected for his knowledge of and expertise in FDA compliance actions relating to this country's food and cosmetic laws and regulations. His ready willingness to share his vast experience has already been missed. An important piece of FDA history has vanished with the departure of this remarkable public servant.

Mr. Quinn was the Director of the Office of Compliance in FDA's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition—formerly called the Bureau of Foods—a position he held for 7 years. In that position he was responsible for providing scientific, technical, regulatory and managerial leadership for the effective operation of the food and cosmetic compliance activities of the FDA, including all field and headquarters compliance programs relating to the safety, wholesomeness and nutritional quality of foods. Mr. Quinn was a member of the Senior Executive Service since its inception 5 years ago.

Mr. Quinn began his career with the FDA as a seafood inspector in the New Orleans district; later this position there was converted to food and drug inspector. He served there for 8 years.

He was transferred to the Baltimore district as the resident inspector for the District of Columbia where he served for 2 years. When the Dallas district office was opened, he was selected as a food and drug officer handling compliance matters for the new district.

In 1964, he was transferred to the FDA Washington headquarters office where after 7 years he organized and became the Director of the Division of Regulatory Guidance in the Bureau of Foods. In 1978, he became the Associate Director for Compliance which was recently changed to the Office of Compliance.

In 1968, Mr. Quinn received the FDA Award of Merit for developing guidelines for use by the field districts in taking direct legal action without headquarter's review and approval. In 1973, he was again awarded the FDA Award of Merit for outstanding performance in resolving complex problems, and developing and applying new approaches in the areas of food safety and labeling. In the same year, he received a group FDA Award of Merit for response to a national emergency involving hazardous shellfish contamination. In 1974, he was given another group FDA Award of Merit for his role in the evaluation of potential health hazards involving canned foods.

In 1976, Mr. Quinn received the Departmental Distinguished Service Award for outstanding contributions in the development and implementation of programs to improve food labeling and to protect consumers from hazardous foods.

Under the Senior Executive Service, Mr. Quinn has received two additional awards, one in 1980 and again in 1983.●

### EXPLANATION FOR MISSED VOTE

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained yesterday during the vote on approving the Journal. Had I been present, I would have voted "no".●

### PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

### HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I note with interest that in another 2 years it will be the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the laws that established

our Social Security System which commenced in 1939.

In the last several years, we in Congress have had to grapple with ways to ensure the continued viability of the system. While there are many causes for the problems, they may, at least in part, be attributable to the fact that we have lost sight of the program's original purpose. In 1937, Franklin Delano Roosevelt designed the Social Security System to provide a foundation for the individual's financial security. Once this secure base was established, it would be up to the vast majority of able Americans to build their own house of financial independence.

Over the years, the basic Social Security Program has been changed by increasing the numbers of individuals eligible for benefit and raising taxes. In the face of these changes, my constituents fear that the program might not be there when they reach old age, despite their contributions over the years.

There are, however, others in this country who have thought long and hard about this dilemma. In this regard, I want to commend the efforts by individual citizens, such as Arthur Lynch Williams, Jr., for helping all of us address these concerns in terms of basic financial planning. Mr. Williams is the author of a simple, straightforward book entitled "Common Sense." Mr. Williams' views on financial security provide guidance to the average American. He presents some simple guidelines on how each person can build his or her whole house of financial security using basic tools of financial planning. He encourages people to plan for their security as opposed to placing total reliance on Uncle Sam. This is a key principle in Mr. Williams' writings and one which should be impressed upon all able Americans.

There are many ways in which individuals can plan, save, and invest for the future. Mr. Williams points out some simple approaches to this problem that are available to individuals at almost any income level. He discusses, among other things, individual retirement accounts, maximum life insurance at minimum premiums, mutual funds, money market funds, and tax deferred annuities.

The basic premise of Mr. Williams' book is that wage earners and business people alike should "pay themselves first" to guarantee their retirement. He points out simple concepts often lost in the growing complexity of today's investment opportunities such as the "magic of compound interest."

In short, I am glad to see enterprising people like Mr. Williams foster commonsense attitude and offer us the benefit of his thinking and experience to help all of us look to ourselves and not the Government for our future security. ●

## BUDGET CUTS IN EDUCATION

### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, today I, and many of my colleagues are considering the issue of funding for education. Today, the full Education and Labor Committee commenced hearings on the proposed cuts in education. The President's budget includes a number of policy changes which are not necessarily obvious. For example, on the issue of funding for library services and construction, the President has again zeroed out all funds. His press releases which summarize the cuts portray this as a \$32 million cut, but it is really a \$125 million cut. This is clear in the detailed appendix to the budget even if it does not appear in the more commonly scanned press releases and summaries.

Libraries will also suffer further budget cuts if the President has his way. The decrease in the postal revenue foregone means, quite simply, that many libraries will find themselves paying increased fees for fourth class mailing. This double blow has not escaped the notice of those of us who care about libraries and their vital role in the original and continuing education of our people.

The budget also cuts expenditures in the special education services from \$1,321,270 in fiscal year 1985 to \$1,306,100 in fiscal year 1986. Now that does not seem to be too much of a cut, but when you put it together with the elimination of free mailing for the blind and the physically handicapped, it means a great deal less assistance for those who are clearly in need.

The President has also proposed severe cuts in postsecondary education. In Federal fiscal year 1984, New York State guaranteed 393,528 student loans for a total of \$936 million. This represented 12.5 percent of all dollars provided nationally through the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

Based on 1983-84 borrowing, the administration's proposal to limit GSL eligibility to students in families with incomes of \$32,500 or less would eliminate 95,880 loans—24 percent—and would reduce the total borrowed by \$221.81 million—24 percent. Undergraduate borrowing would be cut by 24 percent and graduate borrowing by 22 percent.

An additional 27,000 graduate students with incomes below \$32,500 will have their guaranteed student loans reduced as a result of the proposal for a \$4,000 cap on total Federal aid from all programs. Most graduate student borrowers now take loans of more than \$4,000 per year. The estimated loss from this proposal will be \$34.0 million. The combined proposals will

eliminate or reduce guaranteed student loans for 75 percent of graduate student borrowers.

Secretary Bennett has repeatedly spoken up for the President's budget. He says that no student will be deprived of an education because parents can borrow an additional \$4,000 per year in PLUS loans. The Secretary does not explain how poor parents will commence payment and meet the PLUS installments. This deficit generating administration apparently feels that one way to reduce Federal deficits is to shift them unto those who seek an education.

In conclusion, it is important that we all consider just what the administration proposes. Cuts are spread across every human service program while programs related to defense or the destruction of others are lavishly funded. This bespeaks a rather dim view of the future that I cannot share. The real and practical peace and prosperity of future America is best secured by a greater and more generous national commitment to education. ●

## A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB ON THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call the attention of my colleagues to the 25th anniversary of the Mexican-American Democratic Club. This year's installation banquet was held in Harbor City on Saturday, February 9, and you can be sure that a great time was had by all.

The club was founded in 1958 and chartered 2 years later under the guidance of Manuel Betancourt, Henry Flores, and Victor Valdez. It was established to help Hispanics become more actively involved in the community and, of course, the machinery of the Democratic Party. Today, the club is open to anyone who has the vision to make America a better place to live.

Those who join know that the Democratic Party is the hope for simple justice of equality, fairness and compassion toward all our people. They stand for basic civil and human rights and the hope for all Americans to earn a decent living and a chance to get ahead. They want to make sure that the wealthy and powerful live up to their responsibilities to a society that is fair, prosperous and strong. I suppose the ideals of those who join and support the Mexican-American Democratic Club can best be summed up by a 1940 quote from President Franklin Roosevelt:



I am fighting, as I have always fought, for the rights of the little man as well as the big man, for the weak as well as the strong, for those who are helpless as well as for those who can help themselves.

Mr. Speaker, today we see many Hispanics at the top policymaking positions within the Democratic Party. This did not happen overnight. It took a great deal of work from literally millions of Hispanics who have the foresight and intestinal fortitude to get a job done. It is these types of individuals who comprise the Mexican-American Democratic Club.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating and commending the club on this, their silver anniversary. We would like to especially salute Connie Guzman who is returning as their president. We know that there is much good yet to be accomplished in our land and the Mexican-American Democratic Club will continue to lead the way to bring about social and economic equality for all Americans.●

THOMAS M. BOLES, POTENTATE,  
AL MALAIKAH TEMPLE

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on March 12, Mr. Thomas M. Boles will be honored in Burbank, CA, as the new potentate of the Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles.

In Thomas Boles we honor a person truly deserving of special recognition. He is a man deeply committed to his family, his community, his country, and his God, a man devoted to the causes of education and music, a man who has given more than anyone can know to the fraternal and charitable activities of the Al Malaikah Temple.

In addition to his unwavering commitment to the Shriners Hospital for crippled children in Los Angeles and the Masonic lodges of California, Tom has found time to serve on the board of governors of Chapman College, to act as president of the Rio Hondo Symphony Association and to be involved with the Los Angeles Philanthropic Foundation, and the Friends of Huntington Library. He is a member of the First Friends Church of Whittier. He is the president of Equipment Consultants, Inc. and Sun-Union, Inc.

Born in Ohio, but not a native Californian, his record of service speaks of unselfishness, of great energy, and of superior effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am appreciative of what Tom Boles represents, of the good things he promotes, and the ethics by which he lives. I am pleased to play a small role in this worthy tribute.●

## CENTENNIAL OF THE SAILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC, AFL-CIO

HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, on March 6, 1985, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, AFL-CIO, celebrates the 100th anniversary of its foundation. I would like to share some of the history of that great organization with my colleagues.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, AFL-CIO, a leading force in the regional and national labor movement, as well as in the worldwide maritime union movement, counts its history from March 6, 1885, on which date a group of some 400 seamen, meeting on a lumber pile at the Folsom Street wharf in San Francisco, vowed to "resist oppression in any and every form," and set up the Coast Seamen's Union.

In 1891, the Coast Seamen's Union, which largely represented sailing ship crews, and the Steamship Sailors' Union, merged to establish the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The history of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, AFL-CIO, includes the names of many noble and courageous fighters for the cause of labor, of progress, and of good citizenship.

Most famous among the leaders of the Union was Andrew Furuseth [1854-1938], known as "the Abraham Lincoln of the seas." Through a long and tenacious legislative effort culminating in President Woodrow Wilson's signature of the U.S. Seaman's Act in 1915, Furuseth and his union comrades secured full civil rights for a class of workers who had traditionally been considered virtual bondsmen to the masters of vessels.

As late as the beginning of this century, seamen could be imprisoned for the supposed crime of quitting a ship, then considered desertion. In addition, the seamen were preyed upon by corrupt hiring agents, known as crimps, who carried on, unrestrained, the abusive practice of shanghaiing, in which seamen were kidnaped and forced to work on vessels. The seamen were also subject to fraudulent wage attachment through a so-called advance system.

Further, food and conditions for the sailor were often far below standard, and many seamen were physically victimized by cruel, sadistic officers, known as buckoes.

Passage of the 1915 Seaman's Act, with the help of friendly legislators including Wisconsin Senator Robert M. LaFollette, laid the basis for the final abolition of these fearful practices. It is for this reason that the beloved Furuseth, when he died, lay in state in the Labor Department building here in Washington.

In the early years of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific, AFL-CIO, other men of courage and principle played a role, along with Furuseth. They included Burnette Gregor Haskell, a California labor lawyer; Walter MacArthur, a seaman who became editor of the union's great crusading organ, the Coast Seamen's Journal; and Paul Scharrenberg, a later Journal editor.

With the passing of the Furuseth generation, a new group of leaders emerged to guide the union through the turbulent 1930's and their aftermath. Chief among them was one Harry Lundeborg [1901-1957]. Both Furuseth and Lundeborg were born in Norway, and brought the Viking spirit with them to American shores.

During the Lundeborg years, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, AFL-CIO, achieved improvements in wages and conditions to which the organization's members could look with great pride. The union's seamen were the first American sailors to obtain pensions, vacations, and many other benefits. Lundeborg was a strong believer in the American system of free, collective bargaining and, under his leadership, the union became known for its fair honest, but militant dealings with employers.

Since 1957, the union has had two leaders: Morris Weisberger and the incumbent president/secretary-treasurer, Paul Dempster. As before, the union has contained out in front in the service of labor and the broader community on the Pacific coast.

The officers and members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, AFL-CIO, have every right to celebrate their centennial with enthusiasm and vigor; their contributions to this great Nation have been truly enormous. The merchant seamen who built the union deserve great credit for their service to the Nation's maritime commerce in peacetime, and for their fulfillment of their patriotic duties in wartime. They deserve the thanks and congratulations of all Americans.●

RETIREMENT OF WAYNE  
ELWELL AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRIES  
OF NEW ENGLAND

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, Wayne Elwell is retiring as executive director of the Printing Industries of New England, headquartered in Newton, Mass. Wayne has been executive director of the Printing Industries of New England since 1972, and has a total of 28 years of service in graphic arts industry associations.

Since Wayne joined the Printing Industries of New England (PINE), it has grown from 160 members to over 370 members. PINE has a budget approaching \$1 million per year. Among Wayne's accomplishments while executive director of the Printing Institute of New England, which provides training for management and technical personnel in the industry, and training for persons seeking to become involved in the printing industry. The credit union of the Printing Industries of New England was also developed by Wayne, and has now reached assets of \$3 million and over 3,500 shareholders.

Printing and publishing is the second largest industry in Massachusetts in number of establishments. It is fifth in total number of employees and fifth in total payroll.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne Elwell has made a contribution to the printing industry and to the community he has served of which we can all be proud. I take this opportunity to commend Wayne Elwell and to wish him well on his retirement. ●

**TRIBUTE TO POLICE CHIEF  
HAROLD MCGEE**

**HON. SAM B. HALL, JR.**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding public official and law enforcement officer, Harold McGee, will soon retire as Chief of Police of the Texarkana, TX, Police Department. Chief McGee is recognized throughout the State of Texas as a fine lawman, and he will be sorely missed by law-abiding citizens.

At a time when the Nation is becoming more and more alarmed by rising crime, especially violent crime which is drug-related, it is reassuring to know that the citizenry has dedicated and effective law enforcement officers like Chief McGee to protect our life and property. As a member of the Judiciary Committee and the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I know firsthand how difficult and dangerous his job and the job of our other peace officers is throughout the country. We owe such people a debt of gratitude.

Chief McGee has spent almost 36 years in law enforcement. He came to the Texarkana Police Department in 1949 and made his way through the ranks to become the Chief of the Department in 1968. Texarkana and the surrounding area has grown tremendously during that time and his department has kept abreast of the times and the need to upgrade the quality of police work. He is not only recognized for being a courageous lawman, but he has strived to bring

administrative efficiency to an expanded Police Department.

His leadership qualities have been widely recognized. He has served as President of the Texas Police Chiefs Association, President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and has been appointed to a number of other prestigious groups associated with law enforcement. In numerous forums and commissions associated with making law enforcement more effective, Chief McGee is always sought out as an adviser and participant.

I take this opportunity to wish Chief Harold McGee the very best in his future endeavors and thank him for a job well done. ●

**SIXTH ANNUAL BROTHERHOOD  
AWARDS FROM KENNETH  
GIBSON CIVIC ASSOCIATION**

**HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, I had the privilege of attending the Sixth Annual Brotherhood awards Breakfast sponsored by the Kenneth A. Gibson Civic Association.

The event was worthy of the fine man for whom it is named—Newark's Mayor Ken Gibson. And, as always, the six recipients of this prestigious award all embody the principles of civic pride and community involvement that have been also clearly defined by our mayor.

It is a great honor for me to say a few words today about the awardees.

Marguerite Bush was cited for her outstanding involvement with, and commitment to, the young people of our community. As the associate executive director of the Clinton Hill Branch YMWCA, and in all of her other activities, she has provided inspiration and direction for countless young people.

John P. Caulfield, currently director of the Newark Fire Department, is a member of the New Jersey State Senate. His volunteer activities including working with St. Mary's Orphanage, St. Peter's Orphanage, the Newark Branch of the NAACP, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, and the Greater Newark Urban Coalition.

Annette Hubbard is a nurse at United Hospitals of Newark, where she serves as patient care coordinator. She is involved with many professional nursing associations, particularly the Concerned Black Nurses of Newark, of which she is the president emeritus. Ms. Hubbard lectures about health care issues all over the city, and volunteers in health activities for senior citizens.

Ronald B. Tuff, director of the division of taxicabs for the city of Newark

and owner of the Omega Bus Tours Co., was given an award for his involvement in numerous civic activities. His bus company offers low-cost transportation to community and day care centers, and also provides employment opportunities for some of Newark's hard-core unemployed and for teenagers.

William "Bill" Wallace came to Newark as an orphan who had lived in and out of many foster homes. The people of Newark helped him to get on his feet, and he never forgot this. His career included jobs with the Singer Sewing Machine Co., the United Electrical Trade Union, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and many others. He went to work for the Newark Police Department in 1968, volunteering his services as an urban specialist dedicated to fighting juvenile delinquency. From this program came his 4-H Urban City Program at Rutgers University. Bill has been tremendously successful in training, employing, and inspiring the young people of Newark.

Blonnie Watson has instilled a sense of pride in the city of Newark among its citizens. As a community activist and president of the board of directors of High Park Gardens, Blonnie Watson continually lives up to her promise to use her energy to "make the dreams of Newark a reality."

Mr. Speaker, all of these individuals have contributed greatly to improving the quality of life in our city. I am very proud to know them all.

I would also like to say a few words about the event itself, and to mention the people who were involved in Sunday's program. Mr. Elton E. Hill, president of the Kenneth A. Gibson Civic Association, served as master of ceremonies; the Hon. Rev. Ralph T. Grant, Jr., president of the Newark City Council, gave the invocation; the awards were presented by Ms. Eleanor Newman and Mr. Isaac Thomas, Jr.; the benediction was offered by Rev. Robert D. Woods, Sr.; and the keynote speaker was Melvin King, former Massachusetts State representative, currently a professor at MIT and community activist in Boston.

Once again, I offer my commendations to the six recipients of this year's Brotherhood Awards, and to the man who provides inspiration for all the people of our community, Mayor Kenneth Gibson. ●

**PENNSYLVANIA KNIGHTS OF  
COLUMBUS DAY**

**HON. GUS YATRON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, March 24, 1985, has been designated Pennsyl-



vania Knights of Columbus Day. Councils throughout the Commonwealth will be celebrating on that day with special activities such as open houses, socials, and membership recruitment efforts. In Berks County, the Light of Christ Council, No. 8726 has planned a program directed toward increasing community awareness of the order's involvement in numerous activities and toward a membership drive.

It is indeed an honor for me to bring to the attention of my colleagues this important observance and the outstanding contributions of the Knights of Columbus and in particular, the Light of Christ Council No. 8726 of Sinking Spring, PA.

I learned of this celebration through the kindness of Mr. John Sadowski and I want to wish him and the entire council family a most successful celebration on the 24th. The Knights of Columbus, and the members who have come together under its unity, exemplify the type of community spirit that is so important to the American way of life. The council has enhanced the lives of so many. It is indeed fitting that we pay tribute to the Light of Christ Council, No. 8726 and the Knights of Columbus. I know that my colleagues will join me in honoring them for their many good works and deeds.●

JUDGE JOHN R. SPON

HON. DOUGLAS APPLGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, Judge Spon and his gracious wife Dorothy, both personal friends, have contributed immensely to Steubenville and Jefferson County.

John has served as a member of the Jefferson County Children Services Board, the Jefferson County Drug and Alcohol Abuse Center, the Jefferson County Mental Health Center, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Along with these distinctions, John has also served as president of the Jefferson County Humane Society, the Steubenville Little League, the Babe Ruth League, and the Steubenville High School Parent Teachers Association. He is also one of the directors of the local chapter of the Full Gospel Businessman's Fellowship International. As well, I might also add that John is an avid ham radio enthusiast.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the eighteenth district of Ohio, I would like to convey to Judge John R. Spon our highest regards and respect for the service that he has rendered to our community. John has given to us through this experience on the court

the ideals of fairness and understanding that will be sorely missed in Steubenville and Jefferson County following his retirement. I wish Judge John R. Spon and Dorothy the very best as he departs the bench and starts his journey into a well-deserved and wonderful retirement.

Mr. Speaker, recently, Judge John R. Spon retired from the probate and juvenile court of Jefferson County, OH, after many years of dedicated and outstanding service to his community.

Judge Spon, a life-long resident of Steubenville, graduated from Ohio Northern University in 1942, followed immediately by his service in World War II with the U.S. Navy, serving for nearly 3½ years and achieving the rank of lieutenant commander. John returned to his native Steubenville after the war and went on to serve in the office of the prosecuting attorney in Jefferson County, working for nearly a decade under Attorneys Bernard T. McCann and Joseph Loha. In August 1961, John was appointed by then Ohio Governor Michael DiSalle to fill the unexpired term of the late Emmett M. Morrow as judge of the probate and juvenile courts. It has been in this position that Judge John R. Spon has served his community, bringing the utmost in distinguished judgment and leadership throughout this time that has spanned nearly a quarter century.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. AND MRS.  
CARL EYERICK

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to two respected and popular leaders of my community, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Eyerick. Since their first years in Burbank their involvement in both the community and hospital has enriched the lives of their friends and colleagues and has set an example of civic responsibility.

Of the many activities and honors which Carl and Doris shared—from the Burbank Symphony to the Kiwanis Association—none relied so heavily on their contributions or afforded them as much pleasure as the Orchid Society of southern California, where Carl served as president and Doris as social and ball chairwoman.

On the occasion of the Orchid Ball sponsored by the Burbank Community Hospital Foundation, where Carl and Doris Eyerick are special honorees, I ask the members to join me in saluting them and wishing them continued success.●

SUPPORTING PREVENTION  
STRATEGIES FOR TEENAGE  
SUICIDE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 1985

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, teen suicide has become one of the fastest sweeping epidemics in this Nation that is taking the lives of young people in record numbers. Each year, 5,000 young Americans kill themselves, triple the figure of three decades ago, while at the same time, the rate for adults remains constant.

In response to this growing problem, I have joined in cosponsoring H.R. 1099, introduced by my colleague from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN], which provides a modest, but straightforward method of using our educational system to help attack the problem at the community level. Under this legislation, a 3-year program is authorized at \$10 million per year, which would establish a competitive grant program. This program, targeted at local educational agencies, would be administered by the Department of Education and would provide a maximum of \$100,000 per year to any one grantee.

A quick review of the startling statistics on teen suicide will underscore the need for this problem. In 1950, suicide rate for the 15-to-24-age group was 4.9 percent per 100,000 persons. In 1965, the suicide rate for this same group was 8.1 percent. By 1983, this rate has risen to an alarming 11.7 percent. The statistics are particularly alarming for young men; in 1981, the rate for white males was 21.1 percent, and the rate for black males was 11.1 percent.

Under H.R. 1099, the Secretary of Education is authorized to fund projects that demonstrate:

Ability to increase awareness of teen suicide among school personnel and community leaders;

Training strategies in prevention for school personnel;

Ability to implement and administer school-based prevention programs; and finally

Use of community resources and cooperation in the development and implementation of suicide prevention programs.

Recent television shows and movies have served to further dramatize this problem. We hear almost weekly news reports about another tragic act by a young person in small towns as well as large cities across the country. As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee for 15 years, I believe that this bill represents an appropriate response to this problem by incorporating schools, as focal points of communities, in partnerships with parents and school personnel, in the fight to address this problem.

I urge our colleagues to join with us in support of this timely and important initiative.●

#### LEGAL SERVICES INCENTIVES ACT

**HON. ROBERT GARCIA**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today along with 17 of my colleagues, I am introducing the Legal Service Incentives Act, a bill to supplement the funding of the Legal Services Corporation. Let me state at the start that this is not another Government funding measure, but a mechanism for providing incentives for raising funds to provide legal services to poor people.

Let me explain how my bill would work. In several States there exists something called Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts [IOLTA]. This voluntary mechanism allows lawyers, acting collectively through bar associations, to take steps to generate interest on otherwise unproductive client funds and to use the interest to fund law related public interest activities. The principle is simple. Client funds in the lawyer's possession are pooled in NOW accounts. The interest generated by the NOW account is allocated to law related public interest activities through a not-for-profit corporation. I would point out that this program has generated \$21 million for legal aid to poor people in need of legal services.

Unfortunately, the program has become so successful that the money generated has been used too often for activities other than direct legal services to indigent people, such thing as law school scholarships, legal law libraries, and so forth.

My bill would provide an incentive to keep these funds for direct legal services to the poor by placing a tax on the money that is not used directly to provide legal services to indigents. While this legislation would not pro-

hibit IOLTA funds from being used for other purposes, it would encourage the use for which the funds were originally established. With this mechanism, we can provide the much needed money to assist the faltering Legal Service Corporation without additional increases in the Federal deficit. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this measure.●

**SUSIE**

**HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 1985*

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, we would like to speak in honor of Susanne B. Wilson, an individual who deserves our highest praise and respect.

Susanne Wilson, whose public service in our community serves as a model for all citizens, will be honored at a special dinner on March 1, 1985, for her outstanding contributions to our friends, residents and constituents in the county of Santa Clara.

Susanne Wilson is a member of the board of supervisors in our county. She was first elected to the board in November 1978. Prior to her election as supervisor, Susie was a member of the San Jose City Council. She served her city with distinction from 1973 to 1977. Susie's extensive efforts and effective leadership have helped enable San Jose and Santa Clara County become one of the premier locations in the country. With the help of people like Susie, Santa Clara County has been able to offer assistance, services, and strong fiscal policy for thousands of residents as well as city and county government that is accessible and responsive.

Yet Susie's record of contribution extends beyond her important work as an elected official. She has served on the YWCA board of directors for more than a decade and served as president of the board for more than 3 years. She currently continues her leader-

ship role today as chairperson of the YWCA advisory council.

Since its inception in 1974, she has been a dedicated believer and helper in WOMA—the Women's Alliance, a battered women's shelter. During her tenure as a councilwoman and vice mayor of San Jose, she fought for and won private and government funding for WOMA. As a county supervisor, when budgets were drastically cut, her leadership and guidance helped direct WOMA to sources of funding which assured the continuation of these important services.

She is a cofounder of the Walk for Women of Sparta, a fundraiser for San Jose State University's Women's Athletic Program. The walk, which is entering its fifth year, has become the most successful single-event fundraiser for women by women in collegiate athletics. She has also given her talents to helping in the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center—expansion of the facility to meet the needs of the community involving her church in the VMC Rehabilitation Center, and assists VMC in meeting its always unmet needs for more space for premature infants.

As a result of her dedicated service, Susie has received many honors and awards—including WOMA's Woman of Distinction and the Woman Achievement Award from the League of Friends of the Santa Clara County Commission on the Status of Women. Susie's record of service and accomplishment is exemplary. She is a committed public official who works to solve problems and find equitable answers. We trust her judgement; we respect her achievements.

Mr. Speaker, we have enjoyed working with Susie, and we are honored to have her as our friend. Susanne Wilson strongly deserves accolades and thanks for her notable service to our community. In light of this fact, we ask you, Mr. Speaker, and all Members of the U.S. House of Representatives to join us in extending thanks to our friend, Susanne Wilson.●